

Vol. LXXVII. No. 3.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., August 12, 1936

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



New Concrete Working House and Annex of The Bunge Elevator Corporation in Minneapolis.
[For Description see page 102]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, bay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wildner Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., recvrs.-comm. mchts.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov., futures.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, grain commission mchts.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd. oil and c.s. meal.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dill Grain Co., L. J., shippers grain-feed.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, recvrs. shprs., consignments.*
Houlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Intermountain Elevator Co., recvrs. shprs. consignments.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Bulplett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Strader, Ralph, brokerage, consgnts., merchants.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Hall Grain Co., The, wholesale grain.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., cash and options.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO

Scott & Sons, O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Winters Grain Co., country mlg. wheat-coarse gr.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Updike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. E., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dannen Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., consignments-futures.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets all kinds.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Mullally-Evans Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Schwarz Grain Co., grain dealers, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

King Co., Douglass W., sorghums, corn, s/corn, cane sd.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

Custenborder & Co., E. T., grain shippers.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*
Terminal Grain Corporation, grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., gen'l grain merchants.*

VERNON, TEXAS

Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wallingford Grain Corp., Sam P., grain and storage.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25¢ per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXVII. No. 3. August 12, 1936.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

LUKE Grain Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. **DEWEY & SONS** •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

P. B. and C. C.
MILES
Est. 1875—Inc. 1910
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialty

Grain Exchange
Members**DENVER**Grain Exchange
Members

THE ADY & CROWE MERCANTILE CO.
Denver, Colorado
Receivers and Shippers — Grain and Beans
Consignments Solicited

THE HOULTON GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants
DENVER, COLORADO

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success
of Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. Mention it. Thank
you.

Intermountain Elevator Company
and FORT MORGAN MILLS, INC. DENVER, COLORADO
Receivers, Shippers, and Elevator Operators
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Ample storage, constant stocks, and country connections enable us to give prompt,
efficient service, and dependable quality on coarse grains, and protein milling wheats.

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

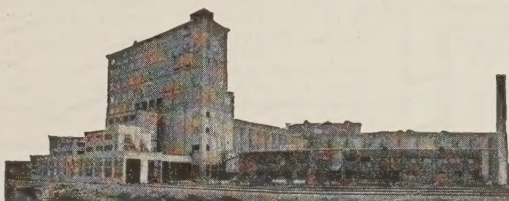
Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

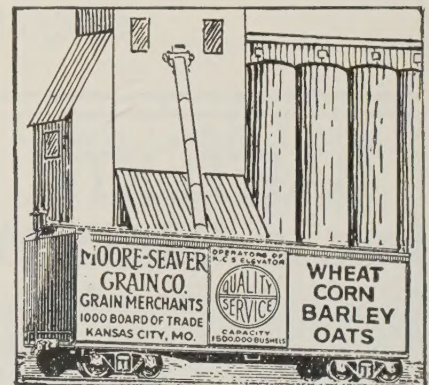
DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



You have a good publication and
should be read by dealers who are try-
ing to push their business, as there is a
lot of things that are of great benefit to
them in each issue of your Journal—
O. A. Talbott Co., Keokuk, Ia.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Marysville, Kans. Wellington, Kans.
Enid, Okla.

*A Service of 57 Years Handling Your Cash and Option Orders***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Emporia, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchinson, Kansas; St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"62 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1880

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.ASK FOR BIDS
WHEAT—CORN—BARLEY
RYE—OATS—SOY BEANS

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND STOCK BROKERS—332 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

MEMBERS ALL PRINCIPAL COMMODITY AND SECURITY EXCHANGES

CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED IN ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS
Chamber of CommerceST. LOUIS
Merchants ExchangePEORIA
Board of TradeCAIRO
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
Board of TradeKANSAS CITY
Board of Trade**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

Cedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in
Hedging and
Spreading Operations*

Members Principal Exchanges

135 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

HULBURD, WARREN & CHANDLER

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

208 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Arthur J. Pollak, Mgr., Cash Grain Dept.

Phone State 9760

Consignments Solicited—Bids "To-Arrive"
Ask for our Shipping Prices**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
MembersCountry Offices: FAIRMONT, MINN. MARSHALL, MINN. GRAND FORKS, N. D.
WILLISTON, N. D. SIOUX FALLS, S. D. LINCOLN, NEBR.
SAC CITY, IOWA. NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.**CARGILL**Main Office:
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**CARGILL ELEVATORS INC. SEED DIVISION**Terminal Offices: DULUTH - MILWAUKEE - GREEN BAY - OMAHA - PORTLAND,
ORE. - CHICAGO - KANSAS CITY - ST. LOUIS - CEDAR RAPIDS - TOLEDO - BUFFALO
NEW YORK - ALBANY - BOSTON - WINNIPEG, MAN. - MONTREAL, QUE.**HALLET & CAREY CO.****Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

When writing advertisers men-
tion Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. By so doing you help
both yourself and the publication.**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

*Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**
RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITEDOur System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality
on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.**Grain & Feed Journals**
ConsolidatedThe paper the Grain and Feed
Dealer supports, because it sup-
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.**Wood Grain Corp.**CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.**Lewis Grain Corp.**A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS****Market Record Blank**

For C. N. D. and Radio Markets

This book provides ruled spaces for the
convenient compilation of an hourly record
of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats,
Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a
week's quotations with spaces for every
business day of the week. Printed on
Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books
of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with
heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½x
11¾ inches. Order CND 97-5. Price,
\$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ozs.**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.**E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDSCommission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore**ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.**

ENID, OKLA.

Total Storage 2,000,000 bus.
Milling Wheat a Specialty**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

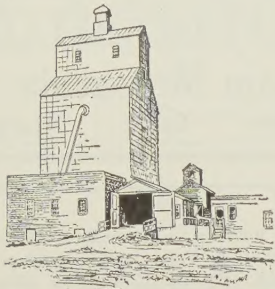
The largest and most complete stock in the Country. Quality merchandise. Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies, if it is used in a grain elevator or feed plant you can get it from us promptly and the price will be right.

Sole U. S. makers and distributors of

CLOW-WINTER DIRECT CONNECTED, GEARED HEAD DRIVES
CLOW-WINTER PNEUMATIC TRUCK DUMPS

Our manufacturing facilities include a foundry, machine shops, sheet metal plant, etc., so we are well equipped to give you service on any special as well as standard material you may need. Send us your orders and inquiries.

If our big general catalog No. 55 is not in your files, write for a copy now. It will pay you.



R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.



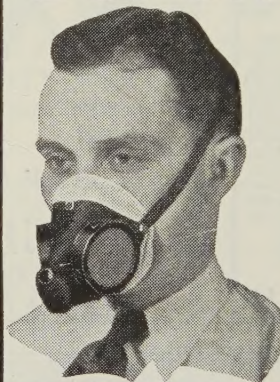
Made in two models

The SUPERIOR "D.P." Elevator Cup is our standard. They increase capacity; scoop full, and do not break grain. The "O.K." style has a large flare so that discharge can be made at very high speeds. Fine for damp or sticky materials.

Send for Table of Speeds and Inches.

K. I. Willis Corporation
 MOLINE, ILLINOIS

DUPOR COVER'S New Automatic Rubber RESPIRATOR



Patent 2,000,064. Revolutionary, collapsible, reversible, perfect exhale valve, comfortable face cloth and double filter chambers.

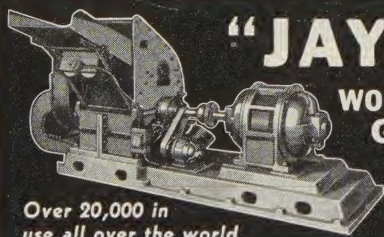
Two in one and costs less than the old type.

All dusts, paint sprays and lighter fumes.

Price \$18.00 per doz.

Upon receipt of \$1.50 one will be sent as a sample. Money will be refunded if not as represented. Extra filter pads, 1c each.

H. S. COVER
 1937 Chippewa St., So. Bend, Ind.



"JAY-BEE"

**WORLD'S STANDARD
 GRINDER—for
 CAPACITY
 DURABILITY
 and ECONOMY**

Over 20,000 in
 use all over the world

Sizes from 12 H.P. to 125 H.P. for belt, V-belt, and direct-connected drives . . .

Molasses Mixers, Corn Crackers, Batch Mixers.

Write for detailed description, prices, terms, etc.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.
JAY-BEE SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

WHERE TO
STOP

WHEN YOU
GO

TO MINNEAPOLIS



The Town's at Your Fingertips

. . . when you stay at the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis. Two blocks from two depots . . . in the center of the business and financial district . . . Three fine restaurants, one with a famous bar, and one with a famous orchestra. Take your choice! The Nicollet is the finest hotel in the Northwest.

THE NICOLLET HAS 600 ROOMS FROM \$2.00

THE NICOLLET HOTEL

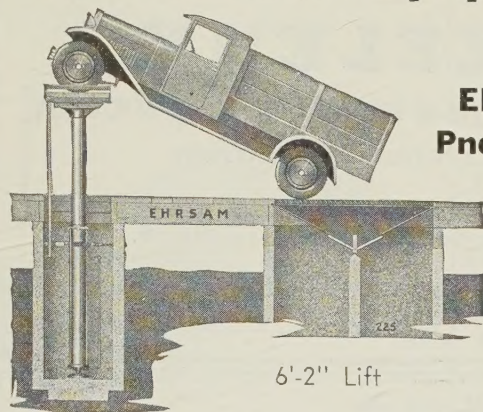
Nicollet at Washington • Neil R. Messick, Manager

NATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT COMPANY, Inc.
 RALPH HITZ, President



Other Hotels directed by the National Hotel Management Co., Inc. In New York: Hotel New Yorker; Hotel Lexington. In Chicago: Congress Hotel. In Cincinnati: Netherland Plaza. In Detroit: The Book-Cadillac. In Dallas: Hotel Adolphus. In Dayton: Hotel Van Cleve.

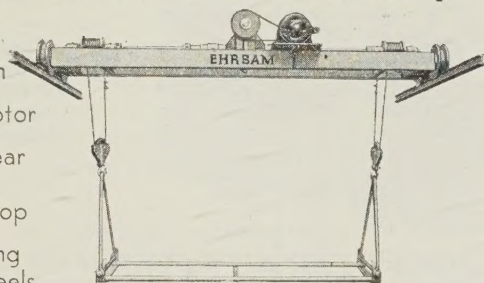
EHRSAM Grain Elevator Equipment



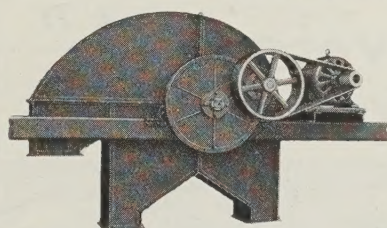
**Ehsam
Pneumatic
Auto
Truck
and
Wagon
Dump**

Ehsam Overhead Electric Dump

Extra
Heavy
Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear
Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing
Track Wheels



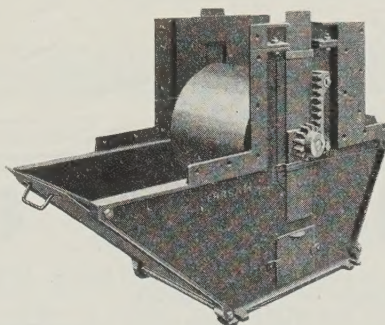
Ehsam Combined Head Drive and Backstop



Spur Gear
Reducer
V Belt Drive
Roller Bearings
Differential
Brake Backstop

Ehsam Roller-Bearing Boot

Non Choking
Automatic
Takeup
Timken Roller
Bearings
Grease
Only at Long
Intervals



Everything for the Country and Terminal Elevator

Write for Literature

The J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative
W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

THE Lightning Season IS HERE

IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE TO
EQUIP YOUR PROPERTY WITH
LIGHTNING PROTECTION

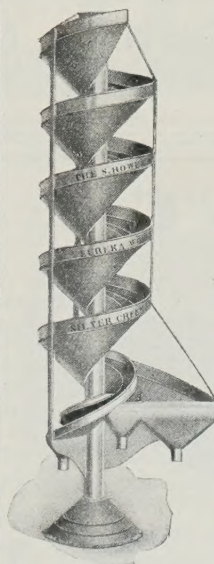
SAVINGS IN COST OF INSURANCE
WILL USUALLY PAY FOR AN
INSTALLATION IN A
SHORT TIME

*Ask Your "Mill Mutual" Insurance Office
for Full Particulars*

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Department of
Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual
Insurance Companies
230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

bad mixtures VETCH or PEAS 'roll into big profits



Your regular Cleaners *won't* remove peas or vetch from mixed lots of grain or seed —this simple little 70-pound, all metal, "Extractor" *will*. Takes no power, gravity does it perfectly and automatically. Floor space of only 2' 6" x 1' 8" required. Separates cockle from wheat. Wonderful separations of wild mustard. Mail one pound samples of troublesome mixtures for us to test —we will return the "results" —you'll be surprised.

S. HOWES CO.
Silver Creek, N. Y.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

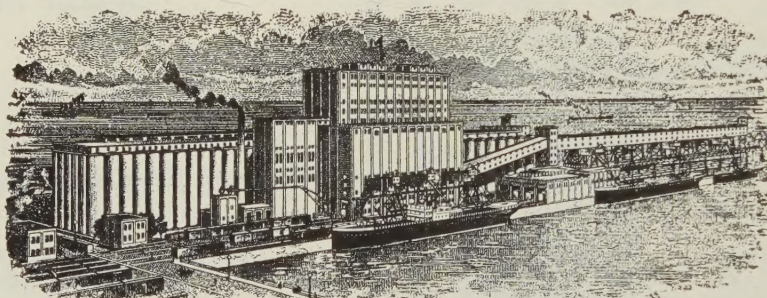
HORNER & WYATT*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY**Thermometer System***Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

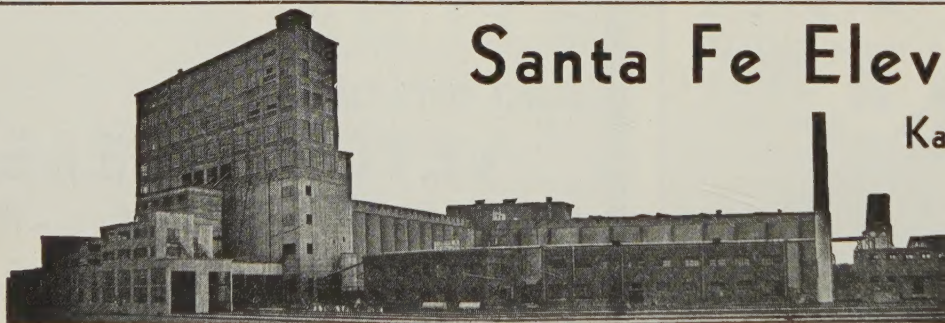
542 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORSH. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

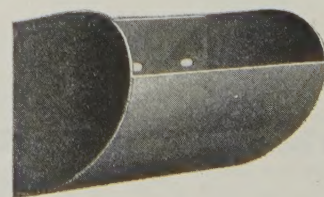
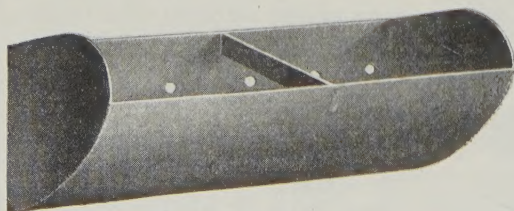
837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

CALUMETPat.
U. S. &
Foreign
Countries**Elevator Cups**

An elevator bucket that has been properly designed to meet any requirement in grain, flour, feed and malt houses. In addition these buckets are working successfully on wet clay, mineral wool, lead precipitate, and in many places where all other buckets have failed. Can be placed continuously on belt or standard spacing to replace your obsolete equipment.

Our customers are our best salesmen. Can refer you to any one who has used our bucket.

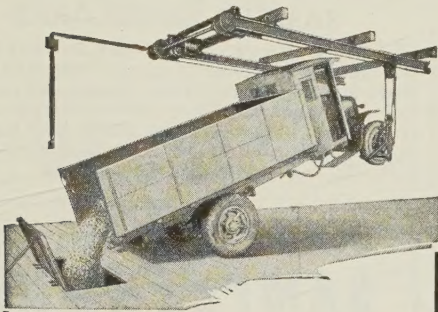
Write us telling condition and what you want to do; we will give you the benefit of 35 years of experience.

**B. I. WELLER**Sole
Manufacturer**327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

In Minneapolis Order from W. S. Nott & Co.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Think your Journal very helpful.—Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., W. F. Finnegan, agent, Omaha, Neb.

WE SPECIALIZE

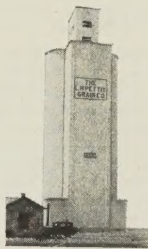
In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

T.E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA



Concrete Costs No More

Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

CHALMERS & BORTON
Designers & Builders
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

The CLIMAX

Scoop Truck
Cap. { 200 lbs. coal
2½ bus. grain

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.
Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

We always enjoyed your paper.—Deringer & Sons, Peotone, Ill.

One whiff of CYANOGEN KILLS RATS



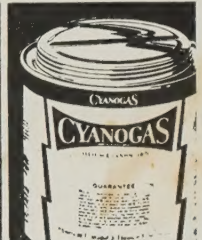
WHEREVER THEY ARE—under ground, under floors, stacks of grain-bags, in walls—right in their burrows. CYANOGEN is a gas-producing powder NOT A BAIT. Sold by hardware, drug, seed and feed dealers.
¼-lb. 45¢; 1-lb. 75¢; 5-lbs. \$3.00; 25-lbs. \$10.00; 100-lbs. \$30.00
Booklet on pests and how to get rid of them. Write Dept. H

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 625 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



SPECIAL OFFER
\$6.00 Foot Pump for \$4.50
Post Paid. You can buy other Dusters but this is the BEST. Specially designed for CYANOGEN. Lasts indefinitely. Send check or money order.



Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

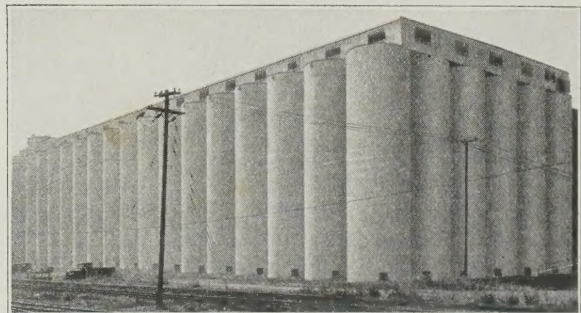
Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



11,000,000-Bushel Elevator Permanently Moisture Proofed and Heat Protected by GUNTEX METHOD
"We did the work"

CEMENT GUN CONSTRUCTION CO.

537 S. Dearborn St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

N. ILLINOIS—Five grain elevators, with coal, lumber business. Cash to close estate. No trades. Good locations. Offered cheap to go quick. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

SEDGWICK, COLO., elevator, 20,000 bu. capacity; electric power, good house; look it over and make me an offer; will sell cheap. S. F. Wilkes, 321 Leflang Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

ILLINOIS elevator for sale; on Mississippi river; 40,000 bus. capacity; electrically equipped; own land; served by TP&W; could easily be used for river barging; offered cheap for quick sale. Shirley E. Sharp, Warsaw, Ill.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

THREE ILLINOIS ELEVATORS

Oakwood—15,000 bus.; frame construction; fair condition; electric power; feed mill in connection; normal year handles about 100,000 bus.

Muncie—40,000 capacity; frame; fair condition; electric. Normally handled 75,000 bus.

Bronson—15,000 bus.; frame; good condition, electrically equipped; handles grain rapidly, 50,000 bus. normal years. Can be handled in connection Muncie or Oakwood. All located in Vermillion County on P&E Ry of N.Y.C. Geo. C. Arnold or Oakwood State Bank, Oakwood, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Flour and Grist Mill, 50 bbl. Roller mill; water power; 22 acres land; 7 room modern house; sacrifice—age and poor health. No trades. One-half cash. \$5,500. Ora A. Avery, Three Rivers, Mich.

ELEVATORS WANTED

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machinery salesmen, familiar with the grain and seed industries; to sell new type seed recleaning machinery. Good commission and exclusive territories to competent men. 76Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT RELIABLE MAN, calling on grain elevators in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, to handle complete line of equipment as a side line; used by every elevator, easy to sell; liberal commission. Write full details relative to present connection and territory covered. Address 76Q6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

JOB WANTED—Traffic manager; shipping room supt.; familiar with grain rates, transit and all other tariffs; 12 years' experience. 76Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

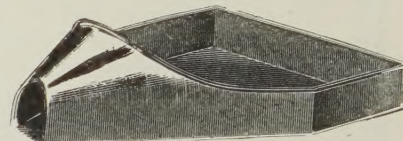
RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bushels State

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMERMILL—Direct connected; 40 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERTICAL MIXER bargains, priced delivered; also re-built motor bargains, guaranteed same as new. Address Midwest, 728 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

MONITOR—No. 4A; counterbalanced 4 sieve receiving separator, good condition. Reason for selling: have purchased larger capacity Monitor Separator. Maugansville Elevator & Lumber Co., Maugansville, Md.

NEW AND USED Anderson's Superior Feed Mixers, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Hog Feeders, 22 bushel capacity. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 18 in. belt driven Attrition Mill Sprout-Waldron. 8-in. leather belt jack and shaft.

One motor driven 24 in. Attrition Mill Sprout-Waldron 2-20 H.P., 60 Cy., 440 Volt. new motors. Blissfield Co-operative Co., Blissfield, Mich.

FEED MILLS—Prater No. 5 motor driven complete, \$200; Prater No. 5 pulverizer belted type, complete, \$100; 5 h.p. AC portable farm motor, truck mounted, complete, \$175. All new equipment. Also large stock electric motors, new and rebuilt, all types and sizes. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE

26" Bauer Attrition Mill with 2-25 H.P. Motors attached.

50 H.P. Type Y, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine.

40 H.P. No. 3, direct connected J. B. Hammermill.

Corn Crackers and Graders.

Send for complete list of equipment.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Several Clipper Cleaners; one Gruendler Batch Mixer; one large cement mixer; two water wheels; No. 6 Invincible Grain Cleaner; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; No. 40 Blue Streak Hammer Mill; Gruendler, JB and other hammer mills. One 6 bushel Fairbanks Automatic Scale. Motor and belt driven attrition mills; corn cutter and grader (new); corn shellers; cob crushers; elevators. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOLASSES MIXING UNIT

Here is a real opportunity for some one to purchase a complete molasses feed mixing unit at small percentage of its original cost. The unit consists of: 1 ton capacity Duplex Horizontal mixer with 10 h. p. motor; molasses agitator with 7½ h. p. motor; molasses pump with 1 h. p. motor; all necessary gauges, tanks, piping, transformers. Used but a short time. All equipment in good condition. Can be placed in operation immediately. Guaranteed to be as represented. You know the original cost of such equipment; make me an offer. I'll deliver it to your plant. 76Q13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

TRUCK DUMP for belt power and guaranteed. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

FOR SALE—Complete feed outfit including 40 H.P. Hammermill, feed mixer, elevators, etc. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rosco-Ajax Oat Huller; No. 2-A Jay Bee Hammer Mill; 25-bbl. Midget Marvel Flour Mill. All machinery used, but in good condition. Wolfram Grain Co., Brownsbury, Ind.

FEED MIXERS—40 new and used; priced to move; any type or size; circular. Also hammer mills rebuilt. Address 76Q16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINE WANTED

WANTED—Good used seed cleaner. Standard Milling Co., Box 293, Lubbock, Tex.

WANTED—Used Needle Screen Gravity Separator and motor driven Dockage Tester. Mann & Mann, Hartley, Ia.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell. will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine; Type Y, 50 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

HERCULES gas engine; 14 H. P., for sale or will trade for McMillin type truck lift. J. E. Humphrey, Maunie, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES—All capacities. Also guaranteed used scales. Terms. Fuel burning engine, new, 25 H.P. \$250. Salesmen wanted. Bonded Scale Co., Manufacturers, Columbus, O.

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas.

TRUCK SCALES for sale—One 20 ton, 20' Howe, compound beam and steel, with or without Weightograph. One 20 ton 24' Howe with steel and registering beam. A1 condition. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar, Dallas, Tex.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MACHINERY—Motors, M-G sets, Generators, Pumps, Compressors. Write for attractive quotations on your requirements. Save half on Guaranteed Rebuilt units. Specials—Totally Inclosed, 60 h.p. bb. Motor, 900 rpm; 2-7½ h.p., 1 at 1800 and 1 at 3600 rpm. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

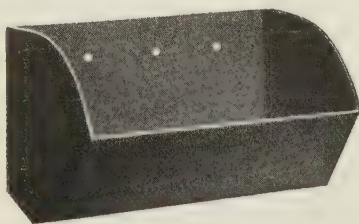
Haunting Henry



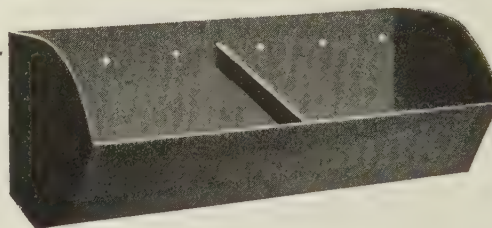
From The Chicago Tribune



HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS



Without Brace



With Brace

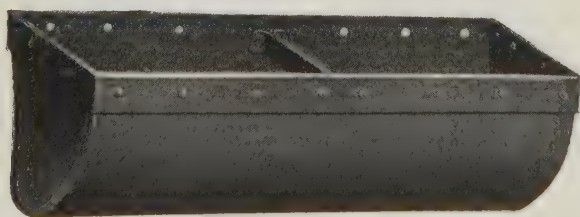
The HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKET needs no introduction as it has been extensively marketed and used under a trade-name during the last decade. The patent under which it was produced has now expired and we have equipped our elevator bucket department to manufacture a full and complete range of all sizes.

The HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKET is made to the exact dimensions that have proven so efficient in the past, but we have improved the specifications and construction. The result, as illustrated above, is a strong, rugged one piece bucket, perfectly smooth inside and out, with all bands that interfere with the pick up and discharge eliminated.

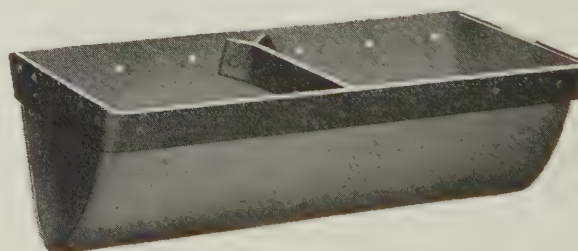
The gauge of steel used in fabricating standard-gauge HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS has been increased, but by eliminating the bands, the net weights of most sizes are less than those of the bucket constructed heretofore under patent, which insures increased strength and wearing qualities with less weight and wear on the belt.

Write for Samples and the Name of Your Nearest Dealer

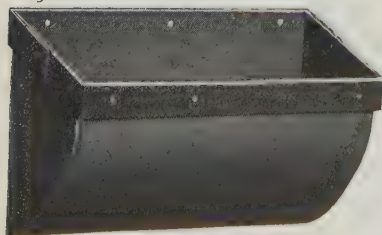
We have the most modern and complete machinery and equipment for the production of elevator buckets in the industry and manufacture practically every type and size in general use today, a few of which are illustrated below.



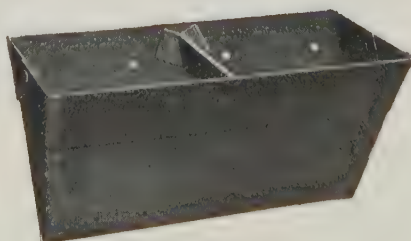
Buffalo Elevator Bucket



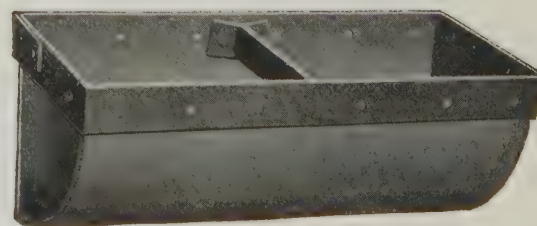
Rialto Elevator Bucket



Steel Grain Bucket



Minneapolis "V" Bucket



Steel Ear Corn Bucket with Brace

SCREW CONVEYOR CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICE & PLANT

700-706 Hoffman St.

HAMMOND, INDIANA

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 12, 1936

GRAIN DEALERS who have devoted a lifetime to the marketing of grain understand the many difficulties encountered and deeply resent the false charges emanating from Washington recently.

THE USE of a fumigant which leaves an oily odor on grain is sure to earn a liberal discount in any market. It would be far better to let the weevil enjoy themselves.

THE MANY TRADE-MARKS applied for by feed mixers and manufacturers speak well of their evident purpose to put out a feed of quality that is worth protecting by a trade-mark.

ACCIDENTS are reported in our news columns with distressing frequency. If every elevator worker kept posted on the casualties crippling and killing his fellow tradesmen many of these accidents would not occur. The safeguarding of moving machinery and the frequent warning of workers would help to reduce elevator accidents. Try it.

NEW TAXES, new laws and regulations of grain merchants is sure to keep many struggling nights and Sundays to compile reports for the state and federal governments on this year's business.

SOME grain merchants struggle along with such a complicated system of accounting they have little time left for promoting or conducting their business. The simple account books used in the early days of the grain business relieves users of much night and Sunday work.

SOY BEAN prices prevailing in the terminal markets are filling American farmers with regret at their reduced acreage. The soy bean plant seems to withstand the drouth much better than corn and the attractive prices of the last two years makes the crop most profitable.

A CLEAN elevator is not a pleasant place for weevil, but a musty, dirty house is the weevil's paradise. If you want bugs, let the dust and other dirt accumulate everywhere and keep in mind that weevil never improve the grading of any shipment.

THE BURSTING of an overloaded Nebraska elevator with a weak foundation, not only put the owner out of business, but suspended the operation of the railroad. The occasional inspection of old elevators might reduce the losses due to collapse.

THE REQUIREMENT by the Interstate Commerce Commission that highway carriers file every contract would seem to violate the Interstate Commerce Act, if such information thereafter is open to public inspection. Section 14 of the Act, paragraph 11 makes it unlawful for a common carrier to give out information to other than shipper or consignee that may improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor.

THE CORN scarcity campaign of the AAA supported by the drouth has boosted the price to figures that attract foreign corn to nearly every U. S. port. The prevailing prices will no doubt place a permanent check on all plans for reducing acreage in 1937. Argentina has a bountiful supply on hand and no doubt will greatly increase its acreage and harvest before the U. S. gets a chance to plant another crop.

FEW REPORTS of fires being started by locomotive sparks reach us anymore principally because owners of grain elevators are no longer willing to expose their property to this hazard. Twenty-five years ago more elevator fires were credited to this cause than any other known cause. The credit of 50c for metal roof and 10c for iron siding, granted by the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators makes the toleration of wood shingles and siding a very expensive practice.

THE ENFORCEMENT of the import duty of 25c a bushel on corn at a time when the AAA has reduced the acreage planted and the drouth has shrivelled the yield to produce less than our domestic requirements seems ridiculous.

THE FARM Credit Administration is reported to have loaned \$7,500,000 more to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. This is in addition to the \$14,000,000 loaned to Rev. Huff's organization several years ago or \$21,500,000 in all. The capital invested by others in this national enterprise is so small as to be inconsequential, but surely the government will not continue to lend it money if it persists in losing. Easy credit seems to promote careless management, so permanent success is next to impossible.

PURCHASE OF WHEAT in the Pacific Northwest for distribution to persons on relief in the East has been abandoned by the Government because the price of wheat has advanced so much that Pacific Northwest wheat growers do not need the support of Government buying. The real purpose was not to feed the poor but to boost the market on the Coast. Had the purchase of the 2,000,000 bus. been carried out the Government would have made itself ridiculous in view of the contracted shipment of 70,000 bus. of No. 1 hard from Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, to Spokane, Wash.

THE INSTALLATION of an efficient separator ahead of a feed grinder not only reduces the hazards of feed mill operation, but it reduces the wear and tear on the mill and reduces the power required for its operation. A hammer mill at Findlay, O., [see news columns] recently attempted to reduce some dynamite caps to fine feed and was itself wrecked. The farmer who left the oats for grinding neglected to advise the elevator manager that he had hidden the caps in the oats to prevent their falling into the hands of his children, so he will have to buy a new mill and crusher for the elevator. It was his carelessness that resulted in the explosion.

DEALERS of many sections are handling wheat of unusual quality on such a narrow margin they get nothing for their labor or time. While the handling of wheat of high test weight and low moisture is not accompanied with all the usual hazards, this will not insure shippers reimbursement. Failure to buy any grain on a safe handling margin often is a permanent bar to profit. It is well to remember that grain bought right is half sold. The shipper is the only one really interested in his getting a profit and the only one who will complain if he fails to get it. Everyone expects the country elevator operator to profit from the service he renders, so why not get it?

LIGHTNING has damaged and burned so many grain elevators recently [see news columns] and put so many successful grain merchants out of business, one would naturally expect every elevator to be equipped with standard lightning protection, especially as the reduction in the cost of fire insurance would soon pay for the rods. It costs much more to operate a country grain elevator without lightning protection than with it.

THE HYSTERICAL suggestions of claptrap politicians for the quick relief of farmers of the corn belt, even before the real damage to crop is determined is but another exhibit of their impractical relief plans. While the drouth has greatly reduced the possible crop of corn some sections will have a crop of good grain suitable for seed. However, the amount of damage done has not yet been determined and the urgency of the so-called emergency will not be known for some time to come, so that the recommendation that the government buy all the corn crop and keep it for seed is ridiculous.

Warehousemen in the Goldfish Bowl

It is a blessing to grain warehousemen that operation under the U. S. Warehouse Act is not mandatory, most of the activities of those situated in terminal markets already being adequately controlled.

If anyone doubts this let him consider the Chicago public elevator operator whose house is regular under the rules of the Board of Trade.

The State of Illinois compels him to report all shipments in and out. The State inspects all the grain in and out.

The custodian department of the Board of Trade measures the contents of the bins. The bankers' com'ite also checks up on the amount in store.

The city sends representatives of the Board of Health and the fire department to look over the premises. The city building department states the safe load per square foot. The boiler inspector collects his fee. The city electrical department approves wiring. Elevator lifts are inspected. The labor unions control working conditions.

The Board of Trade requires the grade of grain in store to be guaranteed.

No. The terminal warehousemen do not care for more regulation. The few who may find it convenient to operate under the U. S. Warehouse Act can compel the future trading exchanges to adopt regulations providing for delivery of their warehouse receipts on contracts. Should there be any question as to the integrity of the federal warehouse receipts it might be possible to specify in the rules that such receipts be in Class F and traded in at a discount. Thus the buyer who wanted a federal receipt could get it in the pit; and the federal warehouseman could not foist his certificates on an unsuspecting public.

Enforcing Commodity Exchange Act

Margins to serve the purpose intended by broker and customer must be subject to the order of the broker; and any regulation that deprives the commission merchant of the use of the margin is destructive. The customer is quite willing the broker shall handle the funds as his own, being only concerned with the solvency of the broker.

The commission merchant has no margin if it is not subject to his draft. Thus the Commodity Exchange Act contemplates an impossible situation; and the unfortunate bureaucrats charged with its enforcement must be pardoned if they refuse to make specific regulations on margin segregation, and choose to leave the brokers to the tender mercies of the courts.

The courts themselves when confronted by unworkable laws uniformly refuse to make any construction that amounts to law-making. Neither is the Commodity Exchange Administration called upon to write regulations not sanctioned by state or federal statutes. The Act fails to recognize that a commission merchant has a common law lien on funds of customers deposited as margins. This section of the Act is of such doubtful validity that it is certain to be questioned in the courts.

Would Censor the Grain Exchanges

At the Kansas City hearing on the Commodity Exchange Act it was argued that the Sec'y of Agriculture has power under the law to prevent an exchange from exposing false statements made by a grain corporation trying to sell its shares of stock.

Any such endeavor would seem to be in defiance of the Security Exchange Commission which holds to strict accountability all firms offering stock to the public.

Specifically the representative of the corporation in question stated its thought that the Commodity Exchange Act is sufficiently broad that the Sec'y of Agriculture has a right to make a regulation, which, if necessary, shall control the releases that are made by the public relations com'ite or any other com'ite of the contract market, which directly affects the interests of members.

If any such control were attempted the releases would immediately lose their value as soon as the public learned that a censorship had been exercised and that the views expressed really were those of a Washington bureaucrat who had blue-penciled the truth.

No warrant in federal law exists for the suppression of statements by any person because he happens to be a member of an exchange. Anyone libeled has the fullest recourse under state laws which penalize in heavy damages anyone publicly making false statements reflect-

ing on the credit standing of anyone engaged in business, so it seems unnecessary to burden the Sec'y of Agriculture with a censorship of all com'ite reports, especially since they never contain false statements.

Green Berries Will Heat in Bin

Several years ago an elevator at Badger, South Dakota lost several bins of freshly threshed flaxseed because seed was full of green weed seed when taken in. Excessive moisture in grain of any kind invariably produces a dangerous temperature, and if permitted to remain in stored grain it is quite sure to result in spontaneous combustion.

The experiences of an Iowa elevator operator reported in "Letters" this number again calls attention to the hazards of storing damp grain in a bin. Combined grain generally contains more moisture than grain threshed by the old fashioned method and the risks attending the storage of green grain is greater, hence operators of elevators without driers must turn over such grain occasionally and ship as soon as possible. When grain starts to heat it needs immediate attention as any delay is generally accompanied with increased loss.

The Grain Trade Will Advance

If the grain trade is to protect and promote the common interests of all engaged in the business then a larger number of dealers must join in an earnest effort to coordinate all organization units. The trade is in urgent need of stronger organizations both numerically and financially, but it will be difficult to attain either goal without a definite plan for improving trade conditions and a determined campaign for more members.

The National Ass'n can help all state and local ass'ns to arouse a deeper interest in organization work and stimulate an active campaign for an Organized Grain Trade. All would be benefited. The fortieth annual convention of the National Ass'n in Milwaukee, Oct. 11, 12 and 13 opens the door for more effective, more helpful association work and such will surely be the result if all interested in better conditions for the grain trade join in a vigorous campaign for an organized grain trade. With a large number of new members, many new ideas and new workers will be enlisted to the great advantage of all.

The Federal Supervisors will open a Grain Grading School Saturday, Oct. 10 and conduct it continuously throughout the Convention for the benefit of all grain dealers in attendance and without charge.

The annual golf tournament for the different trophies will probably be held on Sunday, Oct. 11.

Speakers of national fame are being engaged for the discussion of pressing problems confronting the trade.

Working House and Annex Built in Record Time

A reinforced concrete working house and a concrete storage annex have been erected by the Bunge Elevator Corporation as an addition to its Midway Terminal plant on the Omaha tracks at Minneapolis, Minn.

The working house is 54x46 and 227 ft. high, containing 44 bins of 90,000 bus. capacity. The double track unloading shed is 100 ft. long, with four 3,000-bu. receiving pits. Cars are placed by a 50-h.p. car puller and unloaded by four 10-h.p. shovels, the grain being carried from the pits by two 36-in. receiving belts driven by 7½ h.p. motors to the boots of the two elevator legs.

One leg is for shipping and one for receiving. Each is 210 ft. high, of steel, the 34-in. rubber belts carrying a double line of 16x8 No. 14 gage Salem buckets, staggered at 12-in. centers. The head pulleys are 72x36, driven by 125-h.p. motors at 46 r.p.m. thru gear reducers with built in back-stop, the reduction being 18.92 to 1. The elevator boots are full floating, with 36x36 pulleys and link belt roller bearings and a 36x24 clean-out bottom. The take-ups are automatic. Each of the legs will elevate 15,000 to 18,000 bus. per hour.

A receiving 36-inch cross belt in the basement handles grain from the new storage tunnel and the old tunnel, whose 36-in. belt is extended and its direction reversed.

Grain from the receiving legs is discharged into 3,000-bu. garners serving 2,500-bu. hopper scales, from which Mayo Spouts distribute the grain to any of the 22 upper cleaning bins, to the belts to the new drier or to the old concrete storage gallery. The grain is spouted from the cleaning bins to cleaners on the two cleaning floors and is then discharged into 22 lower storage bins, effecting a gravity cleaning operation instead of elevating the grain twice to the top of the house. Cleaning can be done while the legs are in other service. The working house has eight floors.

The 22 lower bins have turn heads on the steel bin bottoms which discharge into any of the elevating legs where the grain can be re-elevated, sent to either storage annexes for storage or weighed and spouted by the Mayo Spout on the distributing floor to the car loading spouts, which in turn discharge into cars on both tracks in the track shed below for out shipment.

A passenger lift with a speed of 100 ft. per minute runs from the basement to the scale floor, and there is also an employees' belt elevator with electric eye for safety, both lifts on a separate electric circuit from the other units.

Attached to the rear of the workhouse at the first floor level is a transformer house and adjacent thereto is a switch room which controls all equipment below the cleaner floors, including legs, car puller, receiving belts, and storage belts; a second switch room on the cleaning floor for all cleaning equipment and a third on the bin floor for all above that point, including the conveying belts to the respective storages.

The new storage annex with a capacity of 1,340,000 bus. is 60 ft. wide and 125 ft. high

and consists of two rows of seven 24 ft. diameter circular bins with 25 interspaces. A Randolph Drier with two 9,000-bu. upper and lower garners is attached to the end next to the workhouse directly in the center over the conveyor tunnel and under the conveyor gallery. The gallery is 24 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, with abundant light and ventilation. The storage is served by a 36-in., 15,000-bu. gallery conveyor and a self-propelled tripper which discharges the grain into the respective bins. The grain is taken from the storage bins into the tunnel below thru 16-in. spouts and loaders to another 36-in., 15,000-bu. conveyor which conveys the grain back to the workhouse for cleaning or shipping out, whichever may be the purpose.

The tanks are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System, which indicates the temperature of the grain in any bin recorded in the control room which is located on the roof in the middle of the house just off the gallery. Eight tanks of the old concrete addition also are equipped with the thermometer system.

The storage tanks are further modernized with an aerating system which provides 159 air outlets in the bottom of the tanks which are fed compressed air thru a 16-in. air main pipe from the compressor room at the end of the building.

Both working house and storage annex are provided with up-to-date dust collecting systems.

The electric motors, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are 440-volt, 3-phase 60 cycle and all starters are magnetic combination with dust-proof push buttons.

The storage walls, which are 125 ft. high, were poured in eight and five-eighths working days, or an average of 14½ feet per day, and the best run for one full day was 17½ ft. in which 618 cubic yards of concrete was poured. The workhouse was poured in 13 working days to a height of 206 ft., or at an average of about 16 ft. per day, and the highest pouring for one day was 20 ft. in height.

The old elevator supplies two storage annexes, the larger 125 ft. high with 500,000 bus. capacity of reinforced concrete.

All of the elevating and conveying machinery, sheet metal, car puller, manlift and power shovels were supplied by R. R. Howell & Co. Spouts, gates and distributors were supplied by J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works. Among the cleaning machine to be installed are the Grade Makers.

Engineering was by the Hustad Co., and construction by H. M. Leighton Co. and R. J. Keehn Co.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

Fined for Issuing Inspection Certificates

U. L. Riegel pleaded guilty to having issued inspection certificates on 21 carloads of grain without having a federal license to act as grain inspector.

John W. Eshelman & Sons, of Circleville, O., who employed him, pleaded guilty to having sold 28 cars of grain by grade without the official inspection required by law at points where an official inspector is stationed, as at Circleville.

The U. S. District Court imposed a fine of \$210 on Riegel and \$280 on Eshelman & Sons.

Liability on Future Trades of Partners

The Kansas City Court of Appeals, on Jan. 27, 1936, ruled against Thomas N. Fowler and Earl E. Bryson in the suit brought by the Root Grain Co. to recover \$4,982.12 due as a balance on numerous trades on the Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade made on the understanding that the trades were for Fowler's account. Bryson was an employee of the Root Grain Co. in the pit, the Root Grain Co. in its first petition alleging that Fowler and Bryson were partners. In its second petition, plaintiff Root Grain Co. did not allege it acted on the belief that they were partners, the effect of the second petition was to dismiss the action against Bryson, the court holding Fowler obligated to pay.—91 S. W. (2d) 107.

Stockholders of Cooperative Liable on Notes

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Dec. 7, 1935, affirmed the lower court judgment against Fred V. Pargeter and 23 other stockholders of the Pretty Prairie Co-operative Grain Co., who had signed notes to provide \$13,868.44 found necessary to restore the capital impaired by losses, June 1, 1930.

Losses continued and on June 7, 1933, a receiver was appointed, the company owing \$15,000 for stored wheat. The receiver, Ellis Clark, brought suit against the stockholders on their notes, their defense being that the notes did not contain the statement required by law, "given for shares in"

This defense would have been good in a regular stock company, but securities of a co-operative ass'n are exempt from this requirement, and the failure to include this indorsement, the court said, "did not make the notes uncollectible."—52 Pac. Rep. (2d) 617.

Error in Attempting to Close Out Stored Wheat Account

One Johnson managed a warehouse business at McKenzie, N. D., for L. E. Heaton, a feeder, who knew little about the business, financed by terminal commission firms.

W. G. Hoerr hauled grain to the elevator and took warehouse receipts, but was careless, holding some tickets for years. When he died he had in store in January, 1932, wheat, rye, barley, flax and oats, some of it since 1924. He came in July 2, 1928, and surrendered 8 tickets and received \$2,700, but did not pay the storage charges, disagreeing with Johnson as to the correct amount. The grain then was worth \$2,881.65 and the storage was \$273.85.

L. E. Heaton & Son presented a claim against the estate for the \$2,700 alleged to have been an advance, plus the storage, and interest to Nov. 28, 1929.

Heaton attempted to satisfy his warehouseman's lien on 19 tickets by mailing a written notice to W. G. Hoerr's last known postoffice address at Mankato, posted notice of sale as required by statute and on Feb. 16, 1932, sold the grain, then at a very low price, not realizing sufficient to pay the claim.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Mar. 25, 1936, held that the sale was completed July 2, 1928, so that Hoerr was entitled to \$2,881.65, the market price that day, less \$2,700 and the \$273.90 storage, or only \$92.25.

At the time of plaintiff's attempt to satisfy his lien he knew Hoerr was dead. No administrator had been appointed. Mailing a notice addressed to the dead man was not a compliance with the statute. Therefore, the sale was void and constituted a conversion, and plaintiff's lien was extinguished.—266 N.H. Rep 261

A Determined Man

can do more with a dull hand saw and a rusty monkey wrench than a drone will do with two sets of tools and three helpers.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Registering a Trade-Mark

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to have information regarding costs of registering trade-marks and trade names.

Would the fact that a trade name is registered in a state protect one nationally?

Is the name "Puritan" in reference to poultry feeds being used at the present time?—Stoughton Grain Co., Stoughton, Mass.

Ans. The complete charge for federal registration of a trade-mark is \$57.50 and covers the government fee and incidentals and the services of attorney.

Mida's Trade-Mark Bureau, Chicago, which has records of all trade-marks going back to 1872, after making a search, reports as follows:

"As to the brand 'Puritan' for poultry feeds, we would advise that the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Inc., of Schuyler, Neb., adopted this trade name for flour and feeds in 1887 and secured trade-mark registrations in the U. S. Patent Office, Certificate No. 199,390 being issued June 9, 1925, for flour and Certificate No. 225,996 on Mar. 29, 1927, for feeds, including chicken feeds.

"We are unable to find the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., in current commercial listings, and we understand that this concern is no longer active. If this is true and its brands and good will have not been acquired by others, the mark 'Puritan' appears to be available for adoption and registration by others.

"It is, however, unwise to assume that rights in a brand which has been in use for nearly 50 years have not been disposed of to some active concern, as such a mark would normally represent considerable value. Before proceeding with adoption of a 'Puritan' brand, therefore, a title search should be made in the Patent Office to determine the present owner of record.

With reference to state registrations these are individual to the states involved and afford no protection in other jurisdictions. They pertain to infringements arising in intrastate commerce only.

Rebating by Truckers?

Grain & Feed Journals: We read in the Journals that dickering with a trucker and getting a lower rate from him will make the trucker and the buyer both liable under some new law, when the trucker has set up a rate and filed it.

What would happen if he has not set up and filed a rate, but asks all he thinks he can get, and takes what the buyer will give?

Also, how about truckers who buy the merchandise outright, and make whatever price on the hauling they see fit, frequently selling the merchandise for its cost, or barely above cost? Often truckers come here for cottonseed meal or cake, bringing with them all kinds of products. They unload here for what they can get, and frequently make the statement that if they get enough for gasoline used they will be just that much ahead, for they were coming here anyway. They even go so far as to say that even if they do not get anything above cost of their merchandise they are not any the loser, by reason of having to come here anyway.

We have been told that the ICC had some sort of ruling to fit such cases, and it was called the broker-trucker ruling, but we do not know any of the details.—Valley Products Co., Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Ans.: The shipper is not liable in the absence of a schedule. There would be no proof of rebating knowingly when the shipper did not know he was getting a cut rate.

Nothing in the law prevents any person from buying and selling merchandise and hauling it in a truck. The Motor Carrier Act classifies truckers into "Common," "Contract" and "Private." The first named haul for others and must adhere to the filed rate. The "Contract" carriers must not cut below the filed rate.

It is going to be difficult for the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent subterfuges by regulated carriers who would defeat the law. Already the Commission has abandoned

control of trucking in the interstate Chicago district.

As long as the big corporations were the victims of regulation the public stood for it; but federal attempts to control the little fellow driving his thru truck hither and yon is going to meet substantial resistance from millions of owners of highway trucks.

State control is likely to be more effective, as in California where a new law requires one buying from producers and reselling to have a license as a retailer or wholesaler.

Stations Broadcasting Quotations?

Grain & Feed Journals: What stations broadcast the markets and at what hours? I could get Chicago, Indiana and Michigan stations with my set.—Cliff Beckwith, mgr., Lawrence Co-operative Co., Lawrence, Mich.

Ans.: Chicago stations broadcasting Board of Trade quotations are WGN at 12:30, WLS at 1:40, WWAE at 7:30 a. m. and WJJD. Other Illinois stations are WCLF, Joliet, 9:30, 10:15, 11:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.; WJBC, Bloomington, 10:45; WTAD, Quincy, 12:30 and 2 p. m.; WDLZ, Tuscola, 9 a. m. and every half hour to 1:15 p. m.; WILL, Urbana, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00 a. m.

Indiana stations are: WIND, Gary, 9:25, 12:30; WOWO, Ft. Wayne, 12:15; WHBU, Anderson, 2:30; WBOW, Terre Haute, 9:00 and every half hour to 1:30.

No Michigan stations broadcast the market.

Ohio stations are: WLW, Cincinnati, 12:15 and 4 p. m.; WOSU, Columbus, 2:55 p. m.

Grain Trade News

[Continued from page 121]

Milwaukee, Wis.—While swimming with his wife and brother in Lake Michigan near Port Washington on July 17, Joseph Hasselreiter, floor manager of the grain and flour brokerage firm of W. M. Bell Co., this city, was drowned. It was that that he stepped into one of the deeper channels that are found in that part of the lake. His body was found after an hour's search.

Seymour, Wis.—The Seymour Co-Op. Exchange has begun construction of a modern feed grinding and processing plant. Equipment will include an attrition feed mill, Speed King Crusher, North Star Corn Sheller, corn cracker and grader, clipper cleaner and Daisy Batch Feed Mixer, together with necessary electric motors, elevators, scales, etc. All machinery was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Trade Lake (r. d. from Frederic), Wis.—The Trade Lake Mill, owned by Gottlieb Gerber, together with all the stock of feeds on hand burned last month; loss on building and machinery, \$4,000; partly insured. The mill was that to be the oldest building in Trade Lake, being erected about 60 years ago. Built for a flour mill, of recent years it had been used for a feed mill. Mr. Gerber has re-opened his feed business in his garage, which had been tipped over into the river and floated up stream to save from burning, and later fished out again. He has also rented part of another garage near by for his business.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Flour & Feed Mill, owned by H. W. Carstens, and which has been under construction for some time, is now in operation. It is operated by W. E. DeLair.

Casper, Wyo.—The Wyoming Milling Co., in which R. E. Martin and Edward Barrett are stockholders, has been incorporated for \$50,000 and has started construction here of a \$50,000 flour mill, the initial capacity of which will be 100 barrels per day. In addition to flour a complete line of cereals, pancake and whole wheat flours, bran, shorts and a line of poultry and chick feeds will be manufactured. Operations are expected to start in October.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 20, 21. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Assn, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 9, 10, 11. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 18. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Feb. 2, 3, 4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

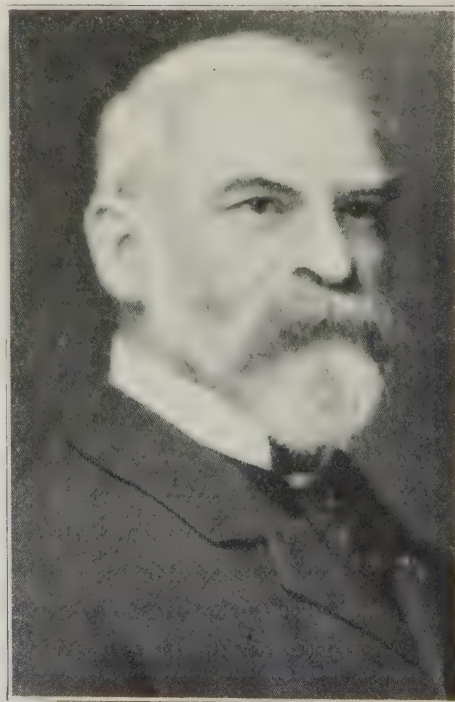
Another Pioneer Grain Man Gone

G. G. Barnum, Sr., 92 year old pioneer grain man known as "the grand old man" of the Duluth Board of Trade, died in a local hospital Aug. 2, from complications that developed when he fell and broke his hip on stairs leading from a summer resort at Isle Royale, Lake Superior, several weeks before. Mr. Barnum was a civil war veteran, member of Hall of Fame, and philanthropist.

Mr. Barnum was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1843, served in the 100th New York volunteers in the civil war for three years and was discharged as a captain. After that he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Saginaw, Mich., for a short time, then moved to St. Paul, Minn.

In 1868 Mr. Barnum made his first trip to Duluth by wagon. In 1877 he became flour salesman for Washburn Crosby in the east. After some years with that concern he returned to Duluth and entered the business. He organized the Barnum Grain Co. in 1894 and remained its president.

Mr. Barnum won fame for his benefactions to charity and welfare, especially for the benefit of orphaned children. He was a large contributor to the Community Fund and to the town of Barnum, Minn., which was named after him.



G. G. Barnum, Duluth, Minn., Deceased.

Commodity Exchange Act Unworkable

The Commodity Exchange Administration, as successor to the Grain Futures Administration, held hearings at Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City and New Orleans, and will hold a hearing at New York on proposed regulations for the enforcement of the new law providing for control of future trading in 13 commodities.

The first hearing, at Chicago, July 27, 28 and 29, was held in the Board of Trade building in a large air-conditioned room tendered to the administration by the Board.

J. M. Mehl, of Washington, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, presided, assisted by G. Wright Hoffman, professor of insurance in the Wharton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, consulting economist of the Grain Futures Administration; and C. L. Stewart, solicitor of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

At the outset Mr. Mehl indicated that witnesses would not be sworn and the fullest freedom of expression would be permitted. At the conclusion of the Chicago hearing Mr. Mehl had favorably impressed all by the fairness with which he dealt with conflicting interests.

Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Board of Trade, was present at all times and cleared up any questions regarding the operations of the Board of Trade. Howard Ellis, the Board's attorney, was a close observer.

Mr. Mehl stated that those interested would have until Aug. 24 to file briefs.

L. A. FITZ, head of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures, now the Commodity Exchange Administration, described the reports hitherto required of the grain exchanges.

D. C. BISHOP, Kansas City, Mo., speaking for the Kansas City Board of Trade: We thought the present method of reporting would suffice. We desire that no more reports be added than necessary. We would not like to be bothered with daily reports on cash commodities.

Impracticable to Segregate Margin

JAS. F. WADE, Chicago, was one of four speakers chosen by a com'te of the Board of Trade that had studied the problems of administering the new law, to present their views. As sec'y of the Bartlett Frazier Co., in charge of accounting for many years, he is well qualified to speak with authority on the difficulty of segregating the margin money as required by the new law.

Law on Segregating Margins

The law provides that any person soliciting or accepting orders for future delivery, whether member or non-member of an exchange,

shall treat and deal with all money, securities, and property received by such person to margin, guarantee, or secure the trades or contracts of any customer of such person, or accruing to such customer as the result of such trades or contracts, as belonging to such customer. Such money, securities, and property shall be separately accounted for and shall not be commingled with the funds of such commission merchant or be used to margin or guarantee the trades or contracts, or to secure or extend the credit, of any customer or person other than the one for whom the same are held. Provided, however, That such money, securities, and property of the customers of such futures commission merchant may, for convenience, be commingled or accounts with any bank or trust company or with the clearing house or organization of such contract market, and that such share thereof as in the normal course of business shall be necessary to margin, guarantee, secure, transfer, adjust, or settle the contracts or trades of such customers, or resulting market positions, with the clearing-house or

organization of such contract market or with any member of such contract market, may be withdrawn and applied to such purposes, including the payment of commissions, brokerage, interest, taxes, storage, and other charges, lawfully accruing in connection with such contracts and trades: Provided further, That such money may be invested in obligations of the United States, in general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof, in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, and in "investment securities" as defined in and under authority of section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and subject to approval by the Sec'y of Agriculture, may be loaned on the security of negotiable warehouse receipts conveying or securing title to readily marketable commodities to the extent of the current loan value of such receipts, such investments and loans to be made in accordance with such rules and regulations and subject to such conditions as the Sec'y of Agriculture may prescribe.

MR. WADE said, in part:

A com'te was appointed by the Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago to make a study of Sec. 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act and to determine what problems present themselves to the trade because of that particular section of the Act, and, if possible, to offer solutions of those problems.

A thoro investigation was made. Numerous interviews were had with firms and individuals affected by Section 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act and their views and opinions were incorporated in the reports made by the Com'te to the Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. I believe, I may correctly say, that the report which was made represents the views of not only that Ass'n but of many other members of the Board of Trade engaged in the various activities that go to make up the diversified business enterprises of the members of that Exchange. I refer in particular to the elevator operators and the cash grain receivers. The report which I have referred to will be the basis of my discussion here.

Exact Compliance Impossible.—The Com'te found that there exists an unanimity of opinion that an exact compliance with Paragraph 2 of Sec. 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act (the segregation of margins sections) is mechanically impossible.

It is the consensus of opinion of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants that it is impracticable and impossible to devise uniform records of customers' credits and deposits of margin money that will meet the requirements of the diversified trade groups; that such a provision is not desirable or necessary and that it would be an unwarranted burden of expense on many members who now have adequate records.

The Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n believes that there is only one answer to the question, How shall deposits of customers' margin moneys (with banks, clearing organizations and other members) be protected against claims of general creditors?—there is no way. There is no such requirement in the Act itself and any regulation to achieve that result would be without the law.

From the wording of this question it is apparent that the Commodity Exchange Administration has construed this particular section of the Act to require the creation of absolute trusts in the handling of customers' money, securities and property. Our answer indicates that we are completely in disagreement with any such interpretation of the Act.

The lawyers tell us that the best way to create a trust is to use the word "trust" in the language used in creating it. The history of this legislation will show that the word "trust" was originally in this particular section of the Act. Congress saw fit to delete that word from the law as finally enacted. I submit that Congress in doing so showed that it was convinced of the impracticability of such a requirement and that the construction of the Commodity Exchange Administration is not a correct interpretation of the law. As a practicable matter no property could be the subject matter of a trust unless that property could be readily identified at any time. The segregated funds we are talking about will be in a constant state of change and will never be the same from one minute to another while the market is in session.

A regulation that securities and property of customers received in lieu of cash margins be deposited in escrow would be just as illegal as the requirement suggested in question (2); it does not recognize the common law lien the commission merchant has on securities and

property deposited for that purpose and his legal right to rehypothecate such collateral in an amount equivalent to his loan on that collateral.

There are many objections to the suggestion that customers' trades be cleared separately from house trades, the most important of which would be the impracticability of conducting two accounts with the Clearing House. If a regulation of this kind were adopted, it would be necessary in many cases to organize new companies, a procedure of doubtful value and one which would have to be seriously considered from a tax point to avoid possible penalties from an uneconomic segregation of functions.

How shall equities of customers be computed and dealt with from an accounting standpoint? How deficits? The ramifications of this question are infinite. A great many problems that present themselves in its consideration will be disposed of if an interpretation of the phrase in Sec. 4d of the Act reading—"or accruing to such customer as the result of such trades or contracts as belonging to such customer" is made to the effect that nothing accrues to a client on an open contract; in other words, the contract must be closed and the profit be definitely ascertained before it accrues to a customer. This construction is entirely logical as nothing could actually accrue to a customer unless he has completed both the purchase and sale, the account in the meantime being in a constantly changing state thruout every trading session and it being, of course, utterly impossible to keep track of this changing condition. This being so, the answer to question would be that the amount of money to be segregated will be determined by totalling the ledger credit balances in customers' accounts and deducting therefrom any amounts which the firm has been required to deposit with the Clearing House to protect the commitments of its customers. However, this is not as simple as it may sound; a computation of that kind is a very substantial part of a complete and detailed audit and there must, of necessity, be a considerable latitude allowed as to how frequently such a computation should be made.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants believes that the interpretation suggested above is a correct construction of the language used in the Commodity Exchange Act.

In the event that such an interpretation is not made, the following problems must be considered:

Problem 1—The mechanical difficulty of making an apportionment of profits and losses on contracts constantly fluctuating in value so as to comply at all times with the requirement that money, securities and property of customers or accruing to customers be separately accounted for and not commingled with the funds of the commission merchant or used to guarantee the contracts of any other customer or person. It is a physical impossibility in any accounting system to devise a way to keep all records under a control that will show at a given time—

(a) Profits and losses in open individual accounts.

(b) the required margin on contracts open in individual accounts.

(c) the equity accruing to such accounts through profits and losses on open contracts and margin deposits.

No solution to this problem is offered. As we have stated, it represents a physical impossibility. The only answer is that the regulations must recognize this fact and be tolerant. Many precedents for such tolerance will be found in the administration of the Securities Exchange Act and the interpretation of that Act made by the Securities Exchange Commission and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Problem 2—The difficulty in making the required segregation when dealing as a commission merchant in future contracts of commodities not covered by the Act.

For instance, there is a considerable trade in future contracts of lard on the Chicago Board of Trade and lard is not included in the commodities to which the Commodity Exchange Act applies.

A possible solution to this problem is for the commission merchant to conduct separate accounts for transactions in futures in commodities not covered by this Act and a separate ledger control for such accounts. In most cases this will be found impracticable; the same client will trade in commodities covered by the Act and those not covered by the Act and he will object to having separate accounts. It is suggested, therefore, that the regulations permit commission merchants an election to include in the segregated funds deposits of customers made to secure transactions in future contracts of commodities not covered by the Act.

Problem 3—A problem similar to No. 2 above presents itself where the commission merchant enters into future delivery contracts for customers in foreign markets.

The same solutions are suggested for this problem as are suggested in the preceding paragraph.

Problem 4—Certain difficulties are suggested where the commission merchant has a num-

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Green Wheat Starts Fire

Grain & Feed Journals: We started taking in combined wheat June 30th, which was a little early as the wheat ripened unevenly and had quite a lot of green berries in it. This wheat was put in a 4,000-bu. bin by itself, as we expected to move it at once, but were delayed on account of car shortage.

This wheat was in the bin about a week and one evening we detected smoke coming out of bin containing the green wheat. We called the fire department and had no trouble in extinguishing the fire. It was plain that the fire originated in the wheat as there was no damage to elevator.—A. H. Harbor, Henderson, Ia.

Iowa Crop Reduced by Heat

Grain & Feed Journals: The Nation is facing the greatest famine in all history of food and feed crops. Regardless of the claims of Sec'y Wallace and those who are in the "know," nothing like it has ever been dreamed of, and the actual feed and food grain supplies are the smallest in all time. We do not face a famine in the U. S., but the entire world, except Argentina and Australia, is not much better off. Both of the latter nations are better situated for the reason that they "refused to reduce farm crops artificially," which we all now realize was "sound economics and common sense government." What a Godsend the so-called surplus of 1933 and 1935 would be if it were available at this time of great need.

Iowa will harvest as grain, the smallest crop of corn in 50 years and as regards the yield per acre, the smallest in all history. Scott county will harvest a corn crop of not over 10 bu. per acre, and it may be less. All the rain in the world from this minute will not make one more ear of corn in Scott county, and that also goes for the entire state of Iowa. This basis has been arrived at by actual inspection of corn fields that have not tasseled out to date, all fields showing, on splitting the stalk, that the tassel is still borne in the sheath. The earlier corn is estimated on a basis of ear count to a given number of rows. This count is appalling, ranging from 8 to 50 ears to the 80 rod row with not more than one field in fifty promising 20 bu. to the acre. Based on ear count in that portion of the state where there is possibility of corn being harvested as grain, shows a total crop for the state of not more than 110 million bushels and 15 per cent less will no doubt approximate the final husking returns.

The primary cause for this disastrous yield is "tassels were killed by the intense heat before shooting and even where there was sufficient vitality to shoot the tassel above the stalk, fertilization was hampered by the same intense heat." Of course nothing like it has ever occurred before in Iowa, hence the lack of knowledge regarding actual conditions until fields were carefully inspected and stalks split to determine the condition of the tassel. These fields still look productive of a crop when the green color only is taken into consideration, but when examination of the stalks is made it is found that the tassel was "still born."

Since corn cannot tassel twice, there is no prospect of these fields producing one ear per acre. At this writing, desperate attempts are being made via radio to mislead the public that the situation is not half as bad as reported. Yet frantic efforts are being made to get the farmers to plant forage crops immediately. Hay is

fully as scarce as corn and farmers are now starting to sell off stock to meet the shrunken feed supplies. No prospect for rain for at least four days and nothing to indicate we might have rain in 15 days. Should the weather parallel 1901 in rainfall from this period, we cannot expect rain until the last of September.

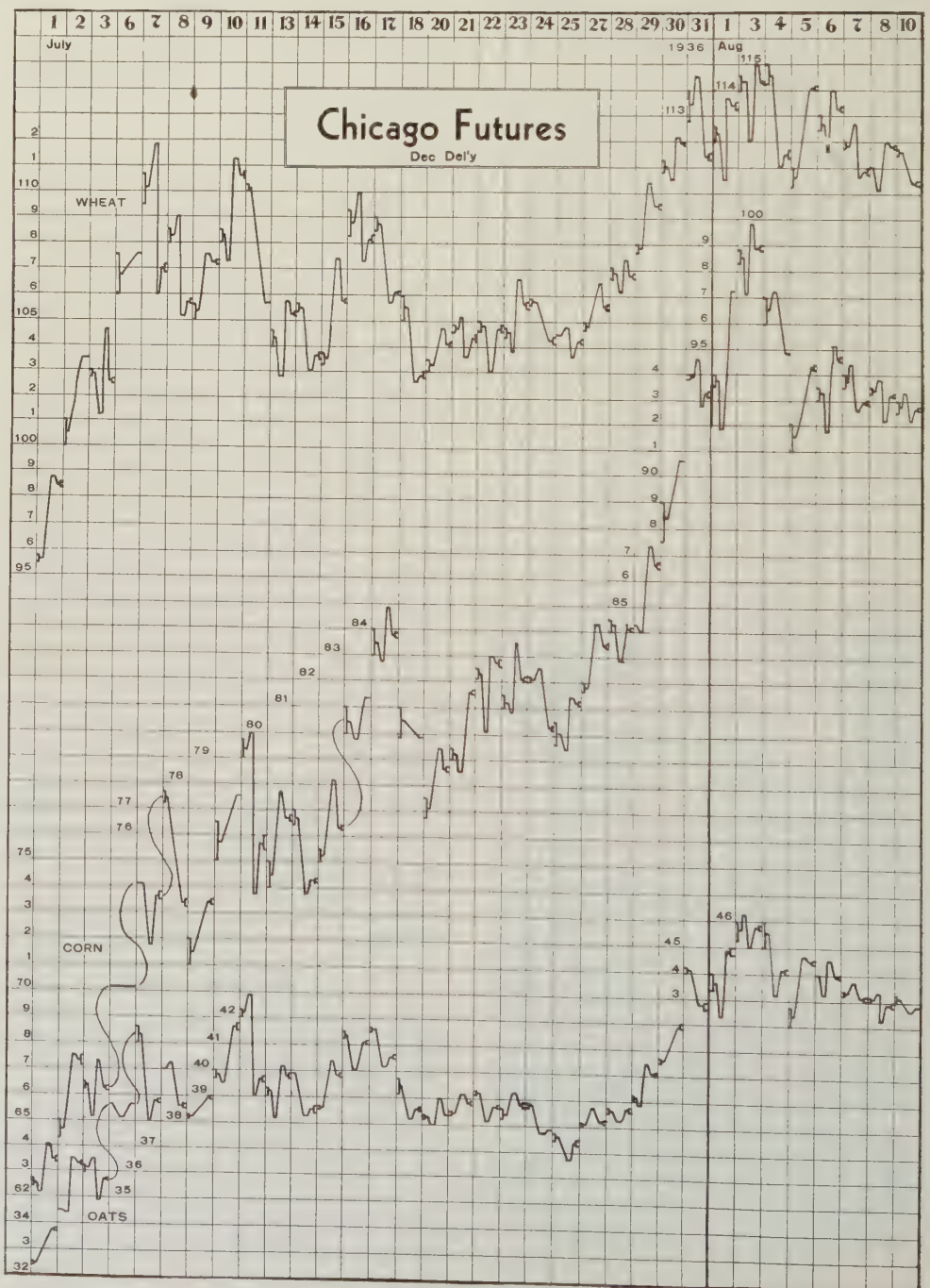
Not one bushel of grain is being offered at this time as the farmers are just awakening to the actual situation, and they are making a mad scramble to buy anything in the line of grain or forage from their neighbors.

Controlled production of farm crops, Where art thou?—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Iowa.

Changing Grain Prices at Noon

Grain & Feed Journals: The harvest this year has seen a material increase in the territory in which the grain dealers change their grain prices immediately after the close of the Chicago grain market. The western part of the state has followed this practice for many years, but generally speaking, the majority of Indiana dealers have been changing their prices each morning. Dealers of practically the entire central part of the state, from Ohio to Illinois, are now changing their buying prices at noon. Many have been reluctant to make this change, but they have been forced to do so by their neighbors. Since the change has been made, there is little conflict due to the fact that all in the territory are again changing prices at the same hour each day.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

The Federal Trade Commission is making a study of the relative proportions of the consumer's dollar that go to producer, manufacturer and distributor, but all are more deeply interested in the large part which goes to the tax eaters.



*At daily current rate of exchange. **September delivery. †October delivery.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Oakfield, Wis., Aug. 6.—Acreage same as last year. Oats better quality. Barley average 30 bus. per acre, average 44 test.—Oakfield Elevator Co.

Naples, S. D., Aug. 5.—Threshing is on in full blast here now, the average yield is from 2 to 5 bus. per acre, most of it is of very good quality.—Farmers Elevator Co., J. P. Hegge, mgr.

Kentland, Ind., Aug. 5.—Corn acreage 100% normal; condition 50%. Wheat only about 5% put out last year, yield about 21 bus., all No. 1. Oats 100% normal yield, average 20 bus., smallest yield in 23 years.—Kentland Grain Co.

Minden, Ia., Aug. 5.—Corn is practically a failure, not even good fodder. Wheat extra good, from 20 to 40 bus. per acre, not many acres grown. Rye fair. Barley, one-half of crop. Oats from 10 to 20 bus. per acre.—Diamond Grain & Coal Co., L. P. Reimers, mgr.

Newell, Ia., Aug. 5.—Buena Vista County oats yielded average 25 bus. per acre; barley, 20 bus. Corn looks like it might with rain in next few days average 15 bus. per acre. If we don't get rain in next few days, won't get any corn. Pastures gone. Very dry.—Pearce Grain Co.

Osseo, Wis., Aug. 5.—A good hay crop matured ahead of the drouth period. Now some grains fairly good but other fields n. g. and have been cut for hay. New grass seedling all gone. No rain here for past six or more weeks and with exceptionally hot weather. No substitute crops are being planted. Corn crops are damaged.—A. G. Cox.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—The corn crop has deteriorated more rapidly than expected. Conditions have become so bad in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota that comparatively little corn will be harvested as grain, altho much will be used for fodder and some cut for silage to preserve as much feed as possible. The same situation is extending into Missouri, western and southern Iowa, and to practically all other states in the corn belt. The few light rains received have only retarded deterioration, and the crop will continue to get worse until generous rains are received that will soak into the earth at least 12 to 24 inches. Rains of this kind can only help the late sown corn as the early corn is irreparably damaged. Due to poor seed and unfavorable weather conditions, a good part of the corn belt had to be replanted and there is some hope of this late-sown corn developing into a crop. With the exception of a very few small spots there is no section in the country today that is reporting a good condition of the corn crop. Southern Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and the eastern states are only fair, but even in these sections the crop has deteriorated the past week and will soon reach the point where even 50% of a normal crop will be acceptable. Moisture is the only thing that will save what little corn is left.—T. R. Shaw, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Precipitation in the Spring Wheat States

The precipitation in the four spring wheat states, in inches during June and July, according to figures compiled by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., shows an alarming deficit.

	Minn.	S. Dak.	N. Dak.	Mont.
July, 1936	.62	.58	.69	.64
July, 1935	3.12	2.34	4.71	1.53
July, 1934	2.55	2.53	1.23	.95
July, 1933	2.55	2.24	1.70	.63
July, 1932	2.49	1.67	1.67	1.29
July, 1931	2.22	1.38	2.48	1.18
July, 1930	2.13	.81	1.04	1.17
June, 1936	1.84	1.60	1.10	1.48
June, 1935	4.17	2.93	2.66	1.37
June, 1934	3.73	2.97	3.01	2.59
June, 1933	1.90	1.60	1.42	1.56
June, 1932	2.37	3.58	4.33	3.91
June, 1931	3.38	2.13	2.21	1.61
June, 1930	3.65	2.48	2.48	1.72

Grangeville, Ida., July 29.—Earl Huff reported that his winter wheat exceeded 50 bus. an acre, after he threshed 30 acres. He was the first to deposit grain in the new Robinson warehouse, owned and operated by T. E. Robinson, Kamiah, Idaho. Roy Nail is threshing barley that averages 75 bus. an acre.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—Winter wheat, 515,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 115,000,000; oats, 795,000,000; corn, 1,500,000,000 or less; spring wheat western Canada, 215,000,000 bus. Regarding corn, it can be briefly stated that whole sections west of the Missouri river are total failures.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 7,804 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department during July was 13.96%, and 9,793 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.27%. An average of 13.58% is shown on the combined total of 17,597 cars tested by both departments, compared with 12.32% in July, 1935.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—Estimated production of winter wheat, 532,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 115,000,000; all wheat, 647,000,000. The oats crop is estimated at 846,000,000 bus. The condition of corn is estimated at 43.9% of normal and forecasts a crop of 1,528,805,000 bus. The rye crop harvested for grain is estimated at 28,225,000 bus. The wheat crop in the three Canadian prairie provinces is estimated at 198,524,000 bus. and is based on an acreage of 23,700,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—Spring wheat continued to decline during July and at the close of the month the condition was 42.1%, forecasting a crop of 109 million bushels. Combining winter wheat and spring wheat our present estimate is 631 million bushels. At the close of July the condition of the corn crop was rated at 45.8% of normal, suggesting a yield per acre of 15.6 bushels, and a total crop of 1,541 million bushels. Condition of oats crop is 56% of normal, suggesting a yield of 22.6 bushels per acre, a total crop of 778 million bushels.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.—Small grains have been harvested and mostly threshed; some stubble plowing has been done though the ground is too dry to plow well. The condition of corn is generally poor, it having further deteriorated in many places and mostly made poor progress elsewhere. About four-fifths of the crop has tassel, much of the tassels being burned; ears are forming small, filling poorly or stalks are barren; damage to the crop is now fully half and without rain increasing daily; in a few of the driest places corn is being cut for fodder or feed. Soybeans are making variable progress; some of the earliest are blooming but not setting beans well. The short second crop of alfalfa has mostly been cut and the third crop is most unpromising. Pastures remain practically worthless for stock purposes. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs continue to do considerable damage in areas, the most serious being to clover and alfalfa.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates:

Crop—	Acreage (in thousands)	Cond. Aug. 1, 1936	Total production	
			Last six months	Estimated
			1936	1936
Corn, bu.	95,333	98,517	46.8	2,291
Wheat	51,348	51,059	62.3	638
Winter	33,353	37,875	46.4	512
All spring	17,995	13,184	32.8	159
Burton	2,262	1,505	20.9	22
Other spring	15,733	11,679	34.5	116
Oats	39,924	34,440	55.0	1,196
Barley	12,243	8,827	48.4	282
Rye	4,196	3,015	58	26
Buckwheat	495	58.3	8	5
Flaxseed	2,014	1,698	31.6	14
Rice	793	895	86.1	38
Grain sorghums	9,335	55.8	97	81
Hay, ton	53,672	56,341	57.5	76
Hay, wild, tn.	12,300	11,563	42.0	11
Hay, clover, tim.	20,230	22,425	61.0	26
Hay, alfalfa	13,781	14,333	52.3	28
Beans, lb.	1,843	1,732	65.6	13
Soybeans	5,211	4,380	59.5	11
Cowpeas	1,567	1,870	65.9	...
Peanuts	1,859	1,984	72.4	...
Velvet beans	98	109	...	...

Bordulac, N. D., Aug. 6.—No feed grain cut this year and only about 25% of enough seed wheat cut and threshed.—Bordulac Farmers Elevator Co.

Ionia, Mich., July 30.—Wheat yields were better than expected, averaging 20 bus. per acre for this county and testing 60-62 lbs.—Stout Elevator Co.

Decatur, Mich., July 28.—The wheat crop was short but of very good quality, 10% moisture, some of it testing 63½ lbs. Rain is sadly needed by the corn.—J. W. R. Curtiss, Decatur Elevator Co.

Hughesville, Mo., July 25.—We had about 10% above normal wheat acreage. Yield was from 12 to 30 bus. per acre, of very high quality, testing as high as 63 lbs. per bu.—Kincheloe & Harriman.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 1.—Michigan has produced the best quality of grain crops this year in its history. Most of the wheat, oats, rye and barley grade No. 1, and all is dry.—Lawrence Osmer, Michigan Elevator Exchange.

San Antonio, Tex., July 27.—We estimate that the production of new crop corn in south Texas from Austin south is about 75%, perhaps 80%, of last year, and the milo, kafir, hegari and red top not over 20% of last year, and very little sudan, perhaps not one-tenth of last year.—Douglass W. King Co.

Tocsin, Ind., July 28.—Wheat and oats harvest now on, wheat acreage and yield below that of 1935, oats are turning out very good, good color and weight up as high as 37 lbs. Corn crop is hurt but if we have some more rain we will get a fair crop of corn.—Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co., G. W. Woodward, sec'y.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 4.—Most farmers are preparing ground for a big wheat acreage this fall. A corn crop has been, or is, cut up and gone into fodder. This ground is in excellent condition for wheat seeding. We all feel good over the good wheat crop that Kansas has produced. We have been very busy for the past 30 days, and if we can do as much in the next 11 months we should be satisfied. We have bot this grain on an advancing market, and I presume it has made us some money, tho we must admit that the advances came so fast we could hardly believe in them. Now that it has gone up 35 cents a bu., we naturally believe it will go 15 to 30 cents more, and statistically there seems to be more reason for \$1.30 wheat now than for \$1 wheat in May. The feed situation is indeed very serious, as the corn crop failure is fully as bad as in 1934, when Kansas was reported as raising 13,000,000, but no one could find where it was. The grasshoppers have taken such a heavy toll of alfalfa and corn that the hay and fodder crop is short of what was expected, and the hoppers are still with us to prey on what may be seeded for fall pasture or seeding to comply with the administration's soil conservation requirement. Probably the railroads will grant a reduced rate for the shipping in of feeds, but this won't seem to be any great amount on \$1 corn.—Derby Grain Co., by F. A. Derby.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8.—Quality of Illinois wheat was never better, most all testing 60 to 63 lbs., with moisture as low as 8½% and yields better than expected. This is beautiful wheat for the mills to put away in their storage tanks. Only a few cars of wheat offered now. While country elevators are holding little wheat back, they are not much interested in moving it at this time. The Illinois crop is estimated at 36 million bus. The crop in 1935 was 29,696,000, and the 1930-34 average 34,232,000 bus. Illinois will raise some corn. Very spotted over the entire state. The ears are going to be smaller and some are not all filled. Examining the corn most advanced we find ears in good roasting ear stage. You hear some concern about corn just tasseling and starting to shoot. However, Aug. 1 is the normal date for corn to be tasseling and shooting, and we would estimate 90% of the corn now tasseled. Illinois should raise 200 million bus. or more this year. The 1935 crop was 318,510,000 bus. and the 1930-34 average 286,970,000. The oats crop was also a surprise. It was the general opinion that due to the hot and dry weather during the time the crop was supposed to need moisture to fill properly, small yields and low test weight oats would be produced. However, this year's oats are the finest raised in many years. The crop is estimated at 93,800,000 bus. The 1935 crop was 106,372,000, and the 1930-34 average 114,886,000 bus.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Okaton, S. D., Aug. 6.—Our crops are all a total failure thruout the West River country in South Dakota.—Okaton Grain Co., R. Ryan.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 6.—Five per cent of the crop acreage will be harvested. A little wheat harvested, nothing else.—Dacotah Seed Co.

Portland, Mich., July 30.—Wheat produced good yields of high quality grain. Corn is suffering severely from drouth.—Fred Knox, Portland Elevator Co.

Bickleton, Wash., Aug. 2.—Prosperity has rounded the corner in this dry-land wheat producing district, as growers report yields as high as 35 bus. and prices of 85c a bu. for soft white and \$1.02 for hard wheat.—F. K. H.

Buchanan, N. D., Aug. 7.—No crop of any kind here. Farmers in this vicinity will not get 10% of the seed back. About 40% of a hay crop; 75% of grain feed used will have to be shipped in.—Buchanan Elevator Co.

Pioneer, Ia., July 22.—Farmers are starting to thresh around here. Oats looks like a yield of 30 to 40 bus. and is of fairly good quality. Corn will have to have rain soon if we have any at all; about 25% damage so far.—Davis Bros. & Potter, by G. B. Graham.

Pinola, Ind., July 27.—Drouth has seriously cut our crops. Corn has been half destroyed, and little more than half the soybeans planted have come up. Soybeans are beginning to die. Wheat is light. We've received only 7,000 bus., of which three loads were suitable for milling.—C. F. Levendusky, Pinola Co-op. Co.

Delavan, Ill., Aug. 5.—The prospect for a corn crop in Illinois is the poorest that I have ever known and it is my judgment that Illinois cannot produce 60% of a normal crop, but I do believe, after considerable travel, that the state will produce around 50% of a normal yield. Corn is best in the northern and northwestern sections of Illinois, while in other sections there are localities that will not produce more than their normal feeding requirements. My reason for guessing the Illinois crop between 50% and 60% of normal is that it takes a mighty good field of corn to make 50 bus. per acre, while a very ordinary looking field will produce 20 to 25 bus. in this state. In other words there is a great difference in the general looks of a 25 bus. per acre field and 50 bus. per acre, and with moisture within the next week or ten days, accompanied by normal temperatures, I am betting Illinois produces more than 50% of her normal crop.—W. E. Culbertson.

Winchester, Ind., July 29.—The wheat movement in Indiana is pretty well over. Wheat is the best quality that we can remember in all our nearly forty years' experience in the business. The oats crop probably will be as large as last year. Oats are running 27 lbs. to 34 lbs. in weight. The quality is as good as we have ever seen. Last year plenty of oats weighed less than 20 lbs. and only about 20 bus. to the acre. We are hearing of yields as high as 50 bus. to 60 bus. Likewise, we hear of occasional fields of wheat that made 40 bus. to the acre. We think this eastern central Indiana, where they raise as good soft wheat as any place in this country outside of Pennsylvania, will average over 20 bus. to the acre. We have had two splendid rains in the last week. The two making about 3½ inches rainfall. Corn is growing wonderfully but the rains are not general.—Goodrich Bros., Co., P. E. Goodrich, president.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8.—There was an unprecedented decline in condition of Canadian wheat last month, with a July 31 average of only 45%, or the lowest ever recorded for that date. Loss in condition from July heat and drouth was 27% and compared with last year it shows a deficiency of 26 points. The condition figure applied against reported acreage was interpreted to indicate a yield anywhere from 195 to 215 million bus., compared with 259½ million last year. It would be the smallest crop since 1919, when the three provinces averaged 9.5 bus. an acre on 18,453,000 acres for a total of 177 million bus. The system of crop reporting has been changed since that time, condition now being computed against the long-time average yield of around 16.5 bus. an acre. This year's sown acreage is officially reported at 24,160,000 acres, without any idea of abandonment being given. Last August, western acreage was given at 23,293,000, against 23,296,000 the previous year, which figures were still given in the "final" report released in January of this year.—Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report.

Lapeer, Mich., Aug. 5.—Wheat is of excellent quality, and this section has enjoyed some yields this season as high as 48 bus. per acre.—Lapeer Grain Co.

Brinsmade, N. D., Aug. 6.—Wheat acreage is 90% of last year, but only three-quarters of it has been or will be cut, which will give us about 3 bus. to the acre on an average. About 10% has been plowed up for crop next spring.—Ira Bingaman.

Richey, Mont., Aug. 7.—We are very hard hit by the drouth this year and I don't think we will get our seed back. Wheat is weighing about 55 lbs. per bu. so far, which is about the average weight of last year's wheat, and around 17.50 protein.—Farmers Union Elevator Co., E. A. Hams, mgr.

Molt, Mont., Aug. 8.—Wheat, the principal crop in this territory, was 85% destroyed by grasshoppers and drouth. Oats and barley, absolutely none raised. There will probably be about the same acreage planted this fall as last, say 85% to 90% of normal.—Molt Farmers Elevator Co.

Madras, Ore., Aug. 2.—Jefferson County is in the midst of harvesting the best wheat crop produced in this county since 1916. It is averaging 15 bus. to the acre and many fields will produce between 25 and 30 bus. Samples have disclosed that the grain this year is of exceptionally high protein.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., July 30.—The condition of soybeans is holding up fairly well in the main commercial bean area of central and east central Illinois, but conditions are more uneven from these areas towards the north and south. In these latter areas there was a much larger proportion of the acreage planted under increasingly dry soil conditions with quite a scattering of stunted or poor stands reported. Soybean conditions in the west central part of the state are only fair to poor. State condition of soybeans on July 18 was reported around 65% of normal against Aug. 1 conditions of 79% in 1935, 69% in 1934, and the ten-year average Aug. 1 condition of 82%. The 1936 planted acreage in Illinois is estimated to be 17% less than the 1935 acreage. Probably a million acres, or about 65% of the 1,549,000 acres planted this season, will be saved for beans.—A. J. Surratt, Sr., ag. stat.

Low Yield of Oil New Crop Flax

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1.—Flaxseed dealers have probably noticed that there has been very little change in the price of domestic flaxseed this week, in spite of continued dry weather which has resulted in a further deterioration of the flax plant. The reason for this lies in the fact that crushers are reluctant to make commitments as far as new crop seed is concerned until more substantial samples are received. The yield of oil of the new crop flax will be low, owing to drought conditions. We are receiving only the most pessimistic reports at present. One authority states that as far as North Dakota is concerned, the only flax crop of any consequence will be in the northeastern counties, and that unless there is a soaking up of "this dried-out state between now and next flax planting time, I am confident we are going to see another tremendous reduction in flax acreage.

"The seriousness of this whole seed problem, flax and everything else, isn't yet sinking into the consciousness of those most affected, they are so stunned by the whole situation." One large elevator company estimates the average yield per acre of flaxseed over its line at 2.8 bus. Last year the average yield was 6.8; in 1934, 5.4; whereas back in 1922 the average yield, according to Government figures, was 9.3 bus. to the acre. Receipts, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg, cars to date this crop, 9,946; as compared with 3,993 cars same time in 1935.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

According to the directors of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, many farmers are unable to obtain help because men don't like to give up their WPA jobs for farm work. The farmers say they have been trying to tempt them with higher wages but the men prefer the conditions which Harry Hopkins has created for them.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Brinsmade, N. D., Aug. 6.—Hardly any old grain remains on farms.—Ira Bingaman.

Hughesville, Mo., July 25.—We have shipped to date 71,000 bus. of new crop wheat.—Kincheloe & Harriman.

Nashville, Tenn.—Grain receipts in this market for the week ending July 11 were 154 cars, as compared with 142 cars for the week ending July 4.—B. C. T.

San Antonio, Tex., July 27.—Our new crop corn will begin moving about the 10th of August in a small way but no real movement until the last week in August to the first ten days in September. There will be a surplus of corn for out of state markets.—Douglass W. King Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 21.—The Hixon-Gannon Co., Inc., today received a car of new crop spring wheat, which graded No. 1 dark northern, test weight 58 lbs., moisture 11.5%, and protein 14.20%. It came from Oslo, Minn.

Boston, Mass.—Receipts of grain, feed and flour at Boston in July, compiled by the Grain & Flour Exchange, with totals for the year, are: 18,860 bus. oats, making 164,460 bus. since Jan. 1; 1,150 bus. rye, making 4,450 bus.; 36,400 bus. malt, making 124,700 bus.; 901 tons mill feed, making 4,573 tons; 605 bbls. corn meal, making 1,902 bbls.; 12,765 cs. and 1,215 sacks oatmeal, making 18,680 cs. and 12,040 sacks; 92,470 bbls. flour, making 699,415 bbls. No wheat, corn or barley was received at Boston in July.—L. V. S.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 31 shows a decrease of 1,025,778 bus. compared with the previous week and a decrease of 78,212,742 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1935. The visible supply was reported as 118,771,623 bus. compared with the revised figure of 119,797,401 bus. for the previous week and 196,984,365 bus. for the week ending July 31, 1935. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 19,277,230 bus., a net increase of 1,378,686 bus. over the previous week.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 5.—The Inland Empire now stands on the eve of its greatest harvest of golden grain that promises to bring a further harvest of golden dollars to stimulate fall trade in the Pacific Northwest. Farmers are preparing equipment for reaping the bulk of the wheat crop within the next week and railroad equipment is getting scarce and report that the shipping movement is the heaviest in years. Price, the lack of supply elsewhere and the lack of storage facilities in this section for the extra heavy crop are expected to prompt an enormous shipment within the next fifteen days. Soft wheat, of which the Northwest has an excess this year, will not be subjected to the vagaries of export traffic. It is expected by market analysts who point out that the Middle West and Southwest need it for flour.—F. K. H.

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	47,479	11,757	.....	.....
Boston	18,860	19,300	.....	.....
Chicago	5,223,000	1,013,000	1,025,000	857,000
Duluth	179,010	8,056	438,382	37,304
Ft. Worth	226,000	808,000	4,000	14,000
Indianapolis	956,000	280,000	456,000	330,000
Kansas City	620,000	160,000	190,000	138,000
Milwaukee	140,120	36,160	112,100	153,900
Minn'polis	6,331,600	140,830	888,040	510,640
New Orleans	.....	.....	13,985	15,226
New York	11,000	4,400	.....	.....
Omaha	1,680,000	90,000	780,693	35,539
Peoria	432,000	950,500	264,000	771,000
Philadelphia	39,952	24,950	.....	.....
St. Joseph	484,000	320,000	76,000	6,000
St. Louis	1,473,000	272,000	443,934	191,024
Superior	313,382	5,413	174,925	36,803
Toledo	530,950	160,600	203,725	88,710
Wichita	42,000	9,000	16,500	63,000

Oakfield, Wis., Aug. 6.—Farmers are holding their barley for higher prices.—Oakfield Elevator Co.

Lansing, Mich., July 27.—We have had an unusually heavy wheat movement, which kept this office working over time.—Ryon Grain Co.

Kentland, Ind., Aug. 5.—No oats coming to market, all needed on the farms. Grain in farmers' hands, corn 5%, no wheat held.—Kentland Grain Co.

Minden, Ia., Aug. 5.—No oats for sale, lots of oats shipped in. No corn in country, none in elevators, practically all corn will be cut for fodder and silage. Will be almost impossible to fatten hogs and cattle.—Diamond Grain & Coal Co.

Highlights in the World Wheat Situation

The United States has had 5 successive years of inadequate moisture and 3 successive years of intense drought and the outlook for next year's crops is very poor unless we have widespread soaking rains before winter comes.

For the second year in succession the United States is on a domestic basis and considerable wheat will have to be imported.

The short corn, oats and rye crops probably means that more wheat will be used for feed than ever before.

Canada had a very small crop last year and will have even a smaller one this year.

European stocks on hand are extremely low. Importers have held off buying in the belief they could get all the wheat they needed from Canada at their own prices. But they were wrong and are now beginning to realize it.

Combined European crops are 80 million bushels smaller than last year.

Russia will be unable to export any wheat to speak of not only because of smaller production but larger consumption due to the increase in population and the greater liking of the Russian people for white bread.

Argentina had one of the smallest crops on record last year and will have no new wheat to export until next January. And persistent wet weather has reduced the acreage for the next crop by about 5 million acres as compared with the average.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	108,431	104,853	.....	.....
Boston	1,150	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,099,000	251,000	416,000	380,000
Duluth	52,750	22,162	312,214	438,579
Indianapolis	60,000	1,500	43,500	58,500
Kansas City	13,500	20,000	7,500	8,000
Milwaukee	45,280	7,075	20,080	2,510
Minneapolis	530,060	141,030	373,150	281,580
New York	.....	20,400	.....	85,000
Omaha	43,100	5,600	38,643	.....
Peoria	154,800	122,400	14,600	50,400
Philadelphia	4,718	996	.....	.....
St. Joseph	6,000	.....	4,500	.....
St. Louis	24,000	4,500	39,975	4,500
Superior	50,945	33,782	307,500	247,792
Toledo	111,275	1,200	1,500	1,300
Wichita	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	19,492	10,923	.....	.....
Chicago	954,000	237,000	324,000	156,000
Duluth	1,025,451	19,855	635,628	56,337
Ft. Worth	19,500	19,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	120,000	27,200	68,800	9,600
Milwaukee	984,078	612,008	595,875	304,850
Minneapolis	3,756,650	549,840	2,530,010	915,200
New Orleans	6,637	.....	22,645	.....
New York	.....	.....	95,000	.....
Omaha	152,000	3,200	354,594	1,600
Peoria	322,600	224,000	138,000	102,200
Philadelphia	2,000	2,424	.....	.....
St. Joseph	14,000	.....	21,000	.....
St. Louis	86,400	41,600	83,620	29,000
Superior	303,319	6,925	494,308	185,000
Toledo	75,985	.....	49,660	20,000

World Wheat Exports Low

Exports to Europe have reached 340,878,000 bus. and to non-Europe 133,522,000 bus. This poor figure is very largely the result of the changed economic condition of Europe, the industrialization of hitherto agricultural countries, and lack of foreign exchange.

That is why, in this writer's opinion, an hypothesis based upon what happened some ten years ago could prove to be unfortunate. During the season 1925-26 exports to Europe were 528,000,000 bus. and during 1926-27, 672-000,000 bus. Continental Europe took, of those quantities, 320,000,000 bus. and 440,000,000 bus. respectively. This season the total of exports to Europe likely will be under 36,000,000 bus., and of that probably less than 140,000,000 bus. will go to the Continent. The United Kingdom demand is more or less stable, but Continental countries have developed a very unpleasant mode of resisting advancing prices and obtaining the largest proportion of their minimum needs either by direct barter methods or on a compensation basis.

During the coming season—if the reports we have are correct that the Balkans, Poland and Lithuania have a surplus of 115,000,000 bus. of wheat—there is little doubt that Continental European deficiency countries will take a large proportion of their minimum needs from those countries who are willing to trade on a reciprocity basis. Generally speaking, it is difficult at present to find a valid reason on which to anticipate a broader demand for wheat from overseas during next season.—W. D. S. Sanday of Thomson & McKinnon.

Statistical Position of Wheat in Canada

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 1.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as of July 1 in the following table:

	1934-35	1935-36
	Bushels	
Carry-over, July 31.....	193,990,281	203,273,016
New crop	275,849,000	277,339,000
Total supplies	469,839,281	480,612,016
Domestic requirements.....	100,962,712	112,000,000
Available supplies	368,876,569	368,612,016
Exports, August to June.....	154,814,726	226,510,195
Balance for export or carry-over	214,061,843	142,101,821

The balance of wheat for export or carry-over at July 1, 1936, was 142.1 million bus. compared with 214.1 million a year earlier, an improvement of 72 million bus. Stocks of Canadian wheat held in the United States amounted to 15,287,480 bus. on July 3, 1936, compared with 9,448,727 on July 3, 1935. Thus about 6.8 million bus. of the above-mentioned improvement in the statistical position (72 million bus.) are due to increased shipments to the United States, still held in bond there. After allowance for such figures, the net improvement in the statistical position during June amounted to 24.8 million bus.

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	102,578	253,580	.....	.....
Boston	.....	610,887	.....	.....
Chicago	5,942,000	1,922,000	4,124,000	867,000
Duluth	485,189	.....	800,778	.....
Ft. Worth	78,400	72,800	29,400	127,400
Hutchinson	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,185,500	1,710,000	1,983,000	808,500
Kansas City	1,633,500	2,269,500	904,500	1,278,000
Milwaukee	686,260	582,132	305,400	231,400
Minneapolis	953,780	390,690	620,000	650,890
New Orleans	59,525	662,796	69,460	297,721
Omaha	1,178,800	252,000	1,103,994	388,789
Peoria	1,542,300	855,100	564,400	323,400
Philadelphia	57,654	318,300	.....	.....
St. Joseph	216,000	108,000	175,500	150,000
St. Louis	1,378,000	628,500	744,324	211,196
Superior	252,898	1,218	554,231	.....
Toledo	225,000	169,190	143,800	28,565
Wichita	3,900	5,200	.....	.....

Cash Grain and Wire Office Records Trucks

A cash grain and wire office at Lincoln, Ill., is reported to serve those of its trade who find it necessary to deal with itinerant truckers with credit information on truckers, charging a fee of 25c for this service.

When a strange trucker drives into the elevator yard looking for grain, and offers a fabulous price, and a check for grain, the grain dealer can phone this Lincoln office for a report on his credit standing.

The Lincoln office keeps a file of information on truckers visiting the territory for grain, and has this information filed by license numbers, and names. The information is accumulated from reports from dealers with whom the trucker has done business, and from wires and letters to the banks wherein the truckers keep accounts.

That is what the 25c fee is for—to pay for the wires and correspondence necessary to keep tab on the truckers who pay for what they buy.

The Corn Products Refining Co. has been granted an injunction by the U. S. Circuit Court at Wilmington, Del., restraining Penick & Ford from using its patented process for refining sugar. The damages to be paid will aggregate more than a million dollars under the accounting ordered by the court.

The food industry had slightly higher rates in both frequency and severity of accidents during 1935, as compared with 1934, according to reports of the National Safety Council. These reports have been assembled from 411 plants whose employees worked 263,079,000 man-hours. The 1935 average accident frequency rate of 15.52 (the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure) is 6 per cent above the rate for 1934; and the corresponding average accident severity rate of 1.08 (the number of days lost per thousand man-hours of exposure) is 3 per cent above the 1934 rate.

Stocks of Old Wheat in Interior July 1

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1936, are estimated to have been 23,776,000 bus. Stocks on the same date last year were 31,799,000 bus., and the 5-year average (1928-1932) stocks were 38,565,000 bus. Reports show a considerable quantity of new wheat stocks on hand July 1, but such stocks are not included in this report.

These estimates are based upon reports from operators of interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. The interior stocks are one of several components of the wheat carry-over estimates. The principal other locations of wheat stocks are farms, terminal elevators and merchant mills.—Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	1,080,810	804,635	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	41,371	.....
Chicago	10,202,000	2,836,000	3,447,000	1,000,000
Duluth	5,293,291	1,667,823	1,977,234	2,171,969
Ft. Worth	2,871,400	1,754,200	382,200	85,400
Galveston	.....	.....	46,000	.....
Hutchinson	7,173,600	4,460,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,345,000	533,000	477,000	100,000
Kan. City	30,257,600	14,001,600	6,152,015	3,616,715
Milwaukee	1,797,180	449,455	1,157,129	520,700
Minneapolis	7,450,350	3,142,420	1,574,790	1,171,630
New Orleans	30,228	10,646	23,028	31,861
New York	40,800	20,400	1,775,000	1,520,000
Omaha	12,573,627	3,444,183	4,772,881	617,415
Peoria	995,700	455,000	1,099,600	670,800
Philadelphia	496,989	335,359	.....	.....
St. Joseph	5,180,800	1,289,600	2,728,000	585,600
St. Louis	7,846,500	2,157,500	2,415,666	1,050,816
Superior	471,149	1,286,670	645,772	1,719,769
Toledo	5,084,800	268,075	70,065	524,195
Wichita	5,740,500	5,253,000	2,482,500	1,951,500

Commodity Exchange Act Unworkable

[Continued from page 105]

ber of branch offices and a multiplicity of bank accounts which must be considered as part of the segregated fund. However, the Act itself provides that the segregated fund may be deposited in "the same account or accounts with any bank or trust company." It follows, therefore, that the regulations must meet this difficulty.

Problem 5—The problem of necessary and unavoidable delays in securing margin or additional margin from clients where the factors of time and distance are present.

In respect to this situation the regulations should be reasonable and not require the commission merchant to make a computation of the required margin and the loss, if any, on such clients' open contracts in the interim before the receipt of required funds. Mechanically such a computation in numerous accounts is difficult and does not seem necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Act.

It is suggested that the regulations permit a three day period for the receipt of initial and/or additional margins.

If some latitude is not allowed as here suggested the trade may be confronted with a serious situation. Many commission houses with sufficient capital for their business, with honest and efficient management, may find it difficult in a rapidly fluctuating market to supply the Clearing House with required margin in one hour and wait from one to three days to secure that same margin from its clients.

Problem 6—**Reports**—Strenuous objection is made to the adoption of any regulation under this Act which will require periodical reports of segregated funds. The matter under discussion is so intricate and involved that a commission merchant operating under this Act will frequently and inadvertently fail to comply with its provision in respect to the segregation of margins; certainly he should not be required to make a report which will be an admission of a breach of the law and which might later be used to incriminate him at a time when the inadvertence of such breach might be hard to explain and difficult to move.

Problem 7—The commingling of house contracts made for hedging or spreading purposes with customers' contracts in the Clearing House. . . . It is, of course, possible to compute at any time the profit or loss in these hedging contracts and the margin required by the Clearing House on such contracts. As a matter of convenience and necessity, and to secure uniformity, the regulations should permit this computation to be made at a stated interval of not less than ten days.

Problem 8—**Permanent Records**—It has been suggested that the Commission will require permanent records showing the amount of customers' funds and property required to be segregated. If the Commission was thoroughly informed in this matter it would know that this was impossible. The rapid fluctuations of the market would forbid accuracy or value in this method. The discussion of problem 1, under this question, applies here also.

Problem 9—**Customers having both commodity and stock accounts**—In respect to such accounts, care should be taken to prevent the regulations from conflicting with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated under that Act. Transfers from one account to another should be permitted and due recognition should be given to customers' agreements.

The control over investments of customers' margin funds should be a bookkeeping control, subject to check and verification by the Commission at any time as would be the case, in any event, under the broad powers granted to the Commission in the Act. Nothing would be gained by a requirement that such investments be deposited in escrow. A requirement of that kind would slow up and complicate the machinery of adjusting such investment to the constant, rapid fluctuation in customers' equities and be an unwarranted expense as well.

Liberal provisions should be made for the investment of segregated funds in negotiable warehouse receipts which are, in the last analysis, a very safe form of investment for such funds when properly safeguarded by the provisions of the law itself and the common practice of hedging.

After considering all these problems, it is respectfully suggested that the regulation of the Commodity Exchange Commission, in respect to the matter under consideration go no further than to say—"The amount of customers' money, securities and property required to be segregated by Paragraph 2 of Section 4d of the Commodity Exchange Act may be determined by any accounting method approved by the Secretary of Agriculture" leaving the details to administrative rulings.

JAS. E. BENNETT, Chicago: What Mr. Wade has just said covers the situation.

FRED H. CLUTTON: I would like to have

the record show that all the public warehouses report to the state grain registrar which statement of stocks is posted once a week, and it would seem unnecessary to make an additional report.

C. M. FRITZ, Chicago, of the Grain Futures Administration, stated that the reports covering the stocks of commodities in public warehouses designated for delivery on futures contracts in general should contain the following information:

The total amounts of each grade of each commodity in store at the beginning of the period covered by the report.

The total amount of each grade of each commodity taken in to storage during the period.

The total amount of each grade of each commodity moved out of storage during the period.

The total amount of each grade of each commodity in storage at the close of the period covered by the report, and

The amount of each commodity, by grade, in store for which warehouse receipts, either negotiable or non-negotiable, are outstanding at the close of the period covered by the report.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Mehl declared an adjournment to 2 p.m. to afford Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, an opportunity to address the gathering. He was introduced by Robert P. Boylan, pres. of the Board of Trade, and spoke briefly as follows:

Remarks of Sec'y Wallace

There has perhaps been some unnecessary fear that I and the members of the Commodity Exchange Administration might not have an understanding of the workings of the Board of Trade that we should have.

I recognize the extraordinary technical efficiency of the grain trade as proved over the past 70 years, the technical efficiency of the elevators handling grain in bulk, the cash grain handlers and the milling interest.

The Board of Trade serves two rather diverse functions, of those who do and those who do not want to speculate. Mr. Mehl has explained that there will inevitably be a considerable amount of speculation.

We are disturbed when speculative activity results in injustice to the farmers, the milling interests, the feed merchants, or any other group. Under the powers which have belonged to the grain futures administration, and now belong to the commodity exchange administration, we want to serve the cause of justice all the way around.

To make the Act as workable as possible Mr. Mehl will listen to your advice with the utmost care to learn how the regulations should be drawn. We hope the administration of the Act will bring about a better equity between all interests.

LLOYD S. TENNEY, Chicago, business manager of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (butter and eggs): Operation of the Mercantile Exchange is quite different from most of the other exchanges. We ask that clearing members be not required to make reports additional to those now made regularly to the manager of the Exchange.

WM. R. MEADOWS, Chicago, cotton registrar of the Board of Trade, explained the Houston and Texas City deliveries on Chicago Board of Trade future contracts.

L. A. FITZ: Kansas City has a rule providing for a com'ite on cash markets. Inbound track grain when sold must be reported within 15 minutes to the com'ite and they post the figures immediately. Minneapolis has a similar requirement. In Chicago an effort is made to collect this information.

JOHN E. BRENNAN: I think that procedure is all wrong. You kill the salesmanship by posting the price immediately. An inexperienced salesman butting into the trade might dispose of a car of barley at 91 or 92 cents and buyers looking at the posted price of 91 cents would not pay the 98 cents that otherwise could be obtained by an experienced salesman.

MR. MEHL: Registrations for the remainder of 1936 will apply to all of 1937 as well.

G. WRIGHT HOFFMAN described the forms for application for registration. The charge is \$10 and the registrant is required to give the names of his three principal clients.

MR. CLUTTON: May I urge that provision be set up in local offices for handling registration.

WESTON B. GRIMES, Minneapolis, objected to new registration whenever a change was made in the list of stockholders required to be filed by the registrant.

In Minneapolis my firm has an employe who does our pit work. In Chicago we have to use an independent broker. Would our Minneapolis employe need a license as a floor broker, or would the corporation license be sufficient?

MR. MEHL: We will have to know how a corporation functions as a floor broker.

MR. CLUTTON: One who admits he is a floor broker should not be required to furnish reports of transactions for others during a preceding period, in his application.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago: How about correspondents?

MR. HOFFMAN: A commission merchant registers only once, but he must display a certificate in a public place, and if he has branches he will require a duplicate for each office where orders are taken. The correspondents would have to register.

RICHARD UHLMANN, Chicago: Foreign business will have to be handled differently, as British law does not permit the divulging of the name of a customer.

LLOYD E. WINTER explained that he had no office, traded on his own account and did a little commission business, rendering no account sales, all his clerical work being done by a clearing house member, and wanted to know if he required a license.

ARTHUR F. LINDLEY, Chicago: I define a correspondent as an independent business unit turning in business developed to a terminal commission merchant in an omnibus account, and in my opinion the correspondent would have to register as a commission merchant.

HOWARD ELLIS, attorney of the Board of Trade, said there were two meanings of the word "correspondent." The difference turned on the use of the words "on behalf of" used in the law. If the correspondent worked solely on behalf of one terminal commission man the commission merchant at the terminal would be required to list his name in the application. If the correspondent sent his orders anywhere he would not be listed by the terminal commission man but file his own application for registration.

J. ARTHUR MILLER, Chicago, attorney for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Open Board of Trade: Only members of the clearing house can trade on the Mercantile Exchange. Must such a corporation be registered both as a commission merchant and as a floor broker?

D. C. BISHOP, Kansas City: A form could be devised to cover both floor brokers and commission merchants. We have many members in Kansas City who are absolutely both commission merchants and brokers.

LESLIE N. PERRIN, chairman of the business conduct com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade: We follow the policy of requiring only such reports as we see a specific need for.

RICHARD UHLMANN: We have a more effective plan for protection of customers than Sec. 4 of the law. Even banks are not required to furnish continuous statements. New commitments continually change the status of accounts. Too much regulation will make the business unprofitable.

MR. LINDLEY: The business conduct com'ite has devised a more effective form for report on the solvency and liquidity of any firm.

Margin Segregation Problems of Cash Grain Receivers

LOWELL HOIT, Chicago, on behalf of the Ass'n of Commission Merchants, read the following, on the margin segregation problems peculiar to cash grain receivers:

Cash grain receivers of Chicago acting either as buyers of carlots or handling grain strictly on commission basis have certain definite problems involving future transactions made by these shippers, and which may or may not be

coincident with the merchandising of shippers' grain. This particular division of the trade seeks no preferential position in the conduct of its business. It is willing to abide by all regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture but assumes that the Department will recognize an obligation which the receiver of grain owes to his clients, and that due consideration will be given to the problems which are distinctively those of the country grain dealer.

The plan that is to be devised should be workably elastic in order to facilitate and protect free movement of grain. Unfortunately, there has never been, nor will be devised a set of rules or regulations that would apply to all sections at all times.

Customs and traditions vary in different territories and cannot be changed over night by either legislative action or grain exchange rules. In order that a definite relationship be shown between the so-called cash grain department of the trade and the future delivery, it would be desirable to first set forth some of the natural causes that contribute to the upsetting of an exact science in the distribution of grain:

FIRST: A scarcity of cars for the loading of grain at country point.

At least once every decade, and sometimes several years in succession, a car scarcity exists which makes it necessary that the country dealer hold his grain in store, borrowing money from either his banker or commission merchant to tide him over the period of shortage.

SECOND: The inability of railroads to move freight promptly at certain periods or seasons.

To illustrate: Our company during one winter had consigned to it over 700 cars of grain, the majority of which had been in transit 90 days, or a quarter of a year. Incidentally, the average draft on each car was \$800, thus tying up in excess of half a million dollars in this period of time.

Again, during threatened strike conditions we felt it necessary in order to protect the interests of our shippers whose grain might be delayed to take on very quickly blanket insurance on all cars of grain that were in the Chicago terminal switching district.

THIRD: The lack of banking facilities at country point. A very large percentage of the country elevators are located at out of the way points where banking facilities are either nil or inadequate.

It will be remembered that during the recent bank holiday, and until the country banking system had been reorganized, the dealers at terminal point played a major part in assisting the country dealers to finance and merchandise their grain.

Another matter about which we should take note is the many delays due to slow movement of papers such as drafts with Bs/L. Many instances occur as follows:

A country dealer in Iowa loads a car, procures B/L, attaches draft, and mails it to the nearest bank, which in turn mails it to its correspondent in one of the larger cities in Iowa, which latter bank mails the papers to Chicago for collection. These papers might reach Chicago on Saturday too late for presentation.

Assuming that the car itself reached Chicago two days previous and was sold, it would be necessary to bond the car with the railroad to insure its prompt movement. This might be either a cash or some other type of bond satisfactory to the railroad company, and is usually, if not always, twice the value of the car.

If this referred to an occasional car only, no reference would be made to the subject, but there are times when ten per cent of our arrivals are subject to movement thru bonding the cars. I would say offhand at the present time that the railroad companies are protected to an amount in excess of \$200,000 by the grain company I represent.

The foregoing, I believe, is a reasonably correct statement of some of the elements that enter into the routine duties of the grain receiver, and while it may seem that I have backed into the subject by enumerating them first, it does, however, give us the necessary background to discuss the major problem of segregation of margins.

The American dollar is not the medium of exchange between the country shipper and his terminal representative. The medium of exchange is the B/L, and if a shipper desires to hedge or speculate, this document is largely the basis for his cash and future transactions. It is, therefore, essential to understand that if a dealer hedges his purchases and relies upon Bs/L to care for his margins then account must be taken of scarcity of cars, slow movement of freight and inadequate banking facilities.

Stumbling Blocks for Country Shipper.—Unfortunately, these are not all of the stumbling blocks. Let us use the following illustration:

We will assume that "A," a dealer at a country point, buys from "B," a farmer, 5,000 bushels of grain. "A" knows that there is one of three things that may be accomplished. He may sell his cash grain "to arrive"; he may hold the grain and speculate on its value

when it reaches market; or, third, he may hedge the 5,000 bushels. "A" knows that "B" will demand all of his money when the grain is delivered, which will be within the next few days. He desires some kind of protection but hesitates in using additional funds for margins, particularly if he must borrow from a bank and pay interest on same. This is important because a hedging transaction might indicate a greater prospective profit than the selling of the cash grain to arrive or the shipping of same on the open market. In the past, this transaction has been simplified by the word "credit." When "A" buys from "B" 5,000 bushels he telegraphs to "C," his commission merchant, to sell 5,000 bushels of grain for future delivery, stating that Bs/L with nominal drafts will follow within a reasonable length of time, which, barring accident, would be from two days to a week.

The Bs/L arrive, the grain is sold, the future trade is closed, proper credits are taken into consideration, and the transaction is rather quickly cleaned up.

Under the new law the regulations may call for a definite manner in which Bs/L must be handled after they reach the terminal. For instance, "A," the country dealer, has drawn a draft on "C," his commission merchant, for about the original cost of the grain. He directs that the balance is to be applied as margins. Obviously, the B/L immediately represents the receiver's equity and the margin.

The complication arises if and when the B/L is used as collateral by the receiver at his bank. I think it is only fair that I leave something to your imagination at this point, which will, I am sure, carry you into a maze of earmarks, trust agreements, exchange of bank collateral and fluctuations of values.

Still another question which is largely one of bookkeeping, but, nevertheless, of some importance, is that of the handling of accounts for customers who have both cash grain transactions and future transactions. As an example, the cash grain account of a shipper or other individual might result in the accrual of a considerable credit balance and at a later date this person might wish to enter into a futures transaction using some portion of his credit balance as margin. Apparently, under this law, the commission house would have either to consider the whole credit balance as earmarked funds or open up another account for the futures transaction and transfer funds back and forth as market fluctuations might require. At times many country shippers are obliged to use their terminal representative as a banker, and this transfer of funds would involve a considerable bookkeeping problem.

Act Burdens and Obstructs.—It can readily be seen that any interpretation of the Commodity Exchange Act which would in any degree lessen the flexibility of the relations between the producer, the country shipper and the terminal receiver would itself result in the placing of an obstruction and a burden upon interstate commerce in commodities, which is exactly what the preamble to the Commodity Exchange Act states the Act is intended to prevent.

The statements made above indicate that in the case of most receivers practically all of their cash grain customers dealing in futures are of the class described. And it is felt that they should be treated in a somewhat different manner than the ordinary group of speculative accounts.

D. B. BAGNELL, accountant of the business conduct com'te, analyzed the handling of accounts in a fluctuating market, and stated it was impracticable to segregate margins.

ALBION S. WEBBE, Chicago, desired that traders in rye be given the same exemption as traders in cotton enjoy from the prohibition of offsetting orders. When a broker in cotton has in hand simultaneously buying and selling orders at the market he has the privilege of offsetting the buying against the selling orders without an actual transaction, after public outcry across the ring. Mr. Webbe explained that if he had orders for 285,000 bus. of rye, including 200,000 to sell and 200,000 to buy, the Act required him to find another broker with whom to trade, and in a narrow market he could not first buy and then sell 200,000 without forcing the market up and down, creating an unwarranted fluctuation of as much as 2 cents per bushel. With the exemption the Act gave the cotton brokers he could offset 200,000 against 200,000 and have to obtain only the surplus of 85,000 in the pit.

EDWIN J. KUH, Chicago, a specialist in spreading, asked for the privilege, after having made one end of a spread for a customer, of making a trade with a clearing house member at a difference greater than specified in the order, to save himself as a broker from a greater loss by being forced to be long or short.

J. P. REICHMANN, Chicago, pit broker for Clement, Curtis & Co., explained how a broker handled an accumulation of orders before the opening, to buy to sell and at the market, finding someone with whom to buy and sell the offsetting amount at the average opening price, leaving only the surplus to offer.

MR. LINDLEY favored this method of handling orders as most satisfactory to customers.

L. C. ISBISTER, pit broker, objected to such handling of orders in the "deck," believing the pit traders should have a chance at them.

HERMAN STEEN, Chicago, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, declared against detailed reports of trades made in hedging operations.

J. B. WITHERS, assistant chief accountant of the Grain Futures Administration at Chicago, read a lengthy statement on the pros and cons of segregating margin money, giving the views of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

M. GOLDSMITH stated that under the equal privileges section no Board of Trade should be permitted to single out one member for publication of its affairs, when the same publicity was not given to the business of other members. He placed in the record some newspaper reports on the volume of business done at Kansas City by the Farmers National Corporation showing a shrinkage in recent years, as published elsewhere.

D. C. BISHOP, Kansas City, said an Exchange should have the right to refute false statements given to the public by a member.

Adjourned to reconvene at Minneapolis.

Kansas City Hearing on Commodity Act

Testifying at the Kansas City hearing on the Commodity Exchange Act were W. B. Lathrop, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade; D. C. Bishop, first vice-president of the exchange and chairman of a special committee named here to consider problems under the new law; Frank A. Theis, former president of the Board of Trade; H. L. Robinson, H. A. Fowler, C. K. Davis and B. C. Christopher; W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade; A. B. Eisenhower, vice-president, Commerce Trust Co.; Guy Lee, manager of the Kansas City Grain Clearing Co., and Elton L. Marshall, attorney representing the Farmers' National Grain Corp.

Mr. THEIS pointed out that the Board of Trade regulations provide all the reports on warehouse holdings required for public protection.

WALTER R. SCOTT stated that the officials of the Farmers National Grain Corporation were quoted in the Chicago Tribune of July 19, 1936, to the effect that in the first ten days of July co-operative assns. received 7 million bushels of wheat in the Kansas City market and that their receipts in that period were twenty per cent of all wheat received in that market.

This statement not being in accord with the general impression in the market, an investigation was made in which it was developed that the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its affiliated co-operatives, instead of the 7 million bus. of wheat as claimed, actually received 1,419,000 bus. in the period referred to. This amount compared with 11,430,000 bus. received by all firms in the Kansas City market in the same period, of which the co-operatives actually received about 12 per cent instead of 20 per cent as claimed.

The effect of this statement was to misrepresent the amount of business done by other firms in the market, and it was only just that the public statement of Farmers National Grain Corporation be publicly corrected, which was done.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation holds memberships in the Kansas City Board of Trade and by that action has agreed to abide by the rules of the Board of Trade. One of

[Concluded on page 124]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Valley Lbr., Fuel & Feed Co. contemplates the erection of a 60,000-bu. cribbed elevator, dimensions to be about 32x90 feet and the height about 50 feet.

CALIFORNIA

San Diego, Cal.—The Silverthorn Feed & Grain Co. has announced \$35,000 expansion plans, including purchase of a 100x100-foot frontage near the present warehouse and erection of another warehouse.

Willits, Cal.—The Golden Eagle Milling Co., of Petaluma, has taken a year's lease on the grain and feed business of L. V. Ruelle & Son, and appointed W. D. Ford manager. The business will be conducted under the old name of L. V. Ruelle & Son.

Stockton, Cal.—The local feed milling facilities of the Poultry Producers of Central California are being modernized, a large warehouse and an additional piece of property have been acquired at Petaluma, which will be improved for the use of its feed department, and a warehouse in Oakdale has been purchased from the Oakdale Almond Growers Ass'n.

CANADA

Rockyford, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool's elevator was damaged by fire last month.

Creston, B. C.—L. Nowlin, of Barons, Alta., will be the manager of the new elevator under construction here for the Alberta Wheat Pool, as reported in the Journals last number.

COLORADO

Bethune, Colo.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. sustained wind damage to its elevator on July 12.

Stratton, Colo.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. recently sustained damage in a severe wind storm.

Julesburg, Colo.—The Wilson-Achenbach Grain Co. is installing a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Denver, Colo.—Fire caused by an overheated cereal drier set off a sprinkling system and water did \$100 damage at the Midwest Milling Co.'s plant July 24. The fire itself did almost no damage.

ILLINOIS

Heyworth, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is reported to be dissolving.

Highland, Ill.—The Central Feed Mills, Inc., sustained wind storm damage last month.

Warsaw, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has completed a river loading dock at its elevator.

Jacksonville, Ill.—C. E. Cox & Sons have had a new truck dump installed in their elevator by J. C. Kintz.

Emden, Ill.—New metal spouting has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, J. C. Kintz doing the work.

Minier, Ill.—The Peine Grain Co.'s elevator has been covered with corrugated metal and the office remodeled and painted.

Augusta, Ill.—The Augusta Co-op. Elvtr. Co. installed a new electric dump recently, which can take care of any size truck.

Cheneyville, Ill.—George Swartz & Co. have improved their plant by putting in a style "A" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Enfield, Ill.—The elevator of the Enfield Mill & Elvtr. Co. and stock of J. W. Epperson were destroyed by fire of unknown cause on July 31.

Erie, Ill.—Clarence Schaver, employed at the Erie Feed Mill, had his right hand caught in the rollers recently and two of his fingers painfully injured.

Harvard, Ill.—D. Hereley & Sons have installed an electrically operated truck hoist, a 20-ton scale (replacing the old 5-ton scale) and rebuilt the approach to the elevator.

Yates City, Ill.—The C. M. C. Brown elevator has been completed and is now in operation. It replaces two old buildings which had stood on the C. B. & Q. tracks for years.

Saidora, Ill.—J. C. Adkins, former grain dealer of this place, died at his home in Bath, Ill., where he has resided since his retirement two years ago, July 17, at the age of 64 years.

Rochelle, Ill.—The Stratton Grain Co. has opened an office in this city in the Bain Bldg., in the quarters formerly occupied by the E. M. Feehery Co. J. Guy Park is the local manager.

Altamont, Ill.—Charles Blakely, employed at George Stoble's elevator, sprained and severely bruised the arch of his left foot when a grate, protecting the grain dump, fell, pinning his foot beneath it.

Tallula, Ill.—Samuel Shaw, manager of the Tallula Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was stricken with heat exhaustion during the more than 100 degrees temperature last month, and for a time was very ill.

Lovington, Ill.—Marion C. Davenport, former prominent grain dealer at this point, until his retirement in 1922, died in the Decatur and Macon County Hospital, Decatur, Ill., on July 20, at the age of 81 years.

Peoria, Ill.—Zipper Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 10,000 shares n.p.v. common; incorporators: A. W. Altorfer, H. W. Altorfer and Lester F. Stone, to buy, sell and deal in grain, hay, feed and livestock.

Kankakee, Ill.—Charles W. Higdon, manager of the Carter Grain Co.'s elevator for the past 10 years, died at a Chicago hospital, on July 9, following an operation for a tumor on the brain. He was 58 years of age.

Wenona, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of grain dealers of the Streator territory was held at the Stanton Hotel, this city, on July 30, dinner being served at 7 p. m. A number of problems confronting the grain trade at this time were discussed.

Fairview, Ill.—Lightning caused a fire which severely damaged the Fairview Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at 3:15 a. m., July 25; loss to structure and equipment, estimated at \$17,800, and to grain and feed \$3,000; insurance \$7,000. Rebuilding is planned.

Del Rey, Ill.—We have made some extensive repairs on our elevator, including a new concrete waterproof pit to replace the old steel pit, a new roller bearing boot, a highspeed leg with belt and Calumet Buckets, a new distributor head, and have also rebuilt the driveway. George Saathoff did the work.—Del Rey Farmers Grain Co., Wm. F. Siemons, mgr.

Morris, Ill.—The Finnegan Grain Corp. has taken over the operation of the elevator formerly operated by J. E. Finnegan, who went into bankruptcy last October. The new corporation is not connected with the old in any way except that the earnings go to the creditors of J. E. Finnegan. The new company is operating on new capital and is licensed and bonded under the Illinois Commerce Commission. The custodian of the grain weighs all grain in and out, and has a federal license for grading grain.

Elders (Colfax p. o.), Ill.—The Williams Grain Co. has appointed Frank S. Pratt manager of the elevator recently purchased from the Delaney Grain Co.

Oneida, Ill.—Thieves entered the offices of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the evening of July 23, opened the safe and stole \$23 in cash. They did not take the checks, and in their evident haste to depart dropped a \$5 and a \$1 bill on the floor.

Elwin, Ill.—The elevator of the Elwin Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned shortly after 9 p. m., July 28, together with about 5,000 bus. of wheat and oats; loss, estimated at \$25,000; insurance was carried on both building and grain. All records were believed to have been saved.

Princeton, Ill.—Lucien Bass, 89 years of age, the first manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, now the Princeton Elvtr., with which company he remained until he retired from active life, died quite suddenly on July 14, as the result of heat exhaustion. Mr. Bass was Princeton's last Civil War veteran.

Wilton, Ill.—The Andres & Wilton Grain & Supply Co. is installing three Clow-Winter direct connected geared head drives powered by electric motors in their elevator. Three other motors are also being added to drive other equipment in the plant. Drives and motors were supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Delavan, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has held two public hearings in the matter of rules and regulations governing the storage of grain in bulk in Class A and B warehouses, with respect to the enforcement of the revised Warehouse Act. The first hearing was held in Springfield, July 23, and the second in Chicago, July 30; and there will be another hearing in Springfield, Sept. 10, following which the Commerce Commission will enter its formal order. The delay in these rules being adopted is that the Commission is desirous of having an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether it is necessary for a country elevator to make application for a certificate of convenience and necessity in obtaining a license to store grain, and if that elevator already operating under the Federal Warehouse Act need obtain a new license under the State Warehouse Act, as amended. It is suggested by the Commission that any elevator desiring to do a storage business advise the Commission of their intention to apply for a license, under the rules and regulations that may be adopted. The rules and regulations which will likely be adopted provide that there shall be no free storage and that all grain delivered to the elevator not sold within 24 hours will be considered as received for storage. Pending the adoption of the rules and regulations it will no doubt be the policy of the Commission to be rather lenient, but that does not mean that an elevator operator can engage in the practice of storing grain for others unless he has signified to the Commission his intent to make application for a license, and to abide by whatever rules and regulations may be adopted. Practically all elevator operators that I have come in contact with are not taking any grain for storage, and few have signified their intention to apply for a license.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500, an advance of \$100 over the previous transfer.

Arthur Price of New York has sent bondholders a letter urging adoption of the Continental Grain Co.'s offer to take over the Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc.

Grain Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares p. v. common; incorporators: Lyman A. Stanton, P. H. King, James J. Coughlin; to buy and sell grain, handling principally by-products of brewers and distillers.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Established 1848

Four Generations have shipped their grain to Teasdale. Almost a century of efficient grain service.

Consignments Solicited

Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

Members of the Board of Trade were scheduled to vote on Aug. 12 on proposed new hours of trading as follows: Commodities other than cotton from 10:15 a. m. to 2 p. m. (eastern standard time) except on Saturdays, when the hours would be from 10:15 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. The market now opens at 9:30 a. m. and closes at 1:15 p. m. (closing at noon on Saturdays). The new hours, if adopted, will become effective Sept. 28.

An order approving the lease of the Irondale Elvtr. at 107th St. to the Chicago Grain Elvtrs. Corp., controlled by James Norris, head of the Norris Grain Co., until July 1, 1937, has been entered by Federal Judge Holly. The elevator has a capacity of 2,500,000 bus. and is the largest of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. warehouse properties. The Norris interests acquired possession of the property on Aug. 1. The lease calls for a monthly rental of \$750, lessees to pay all operating expenses and insurance, but the trustees of the property will pay the taxes, which amount to about \$1,000 a month. The lease was made pending re-organization of the elevator company. Under the terms of a plan before the court, the properties would be acquired by a new company controlled by James Norris.

New members of the Board of Trade include Robert W. Thomas, Jr., son of a board member; Clarence R. Lazarus, son of a former member; Charles L. Douglas, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., pres. of the Clark Brown Grain Co.; Edward W. Hellwig, of New York City; Vincent M. Fagan, of Rochester, N. Y.; Alexander T. Karch, of Ledsham, England; Emmett G. McDonough, with the cash grain department of E. W. Bailey & Co.; William L. Shellabarger, of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan.; Casper D. Jennings, pres. C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Harry Owen White, of Shanghai, China; Paul Etlin, of Paris, France; Ralph E. Root, of Englewood, N. J.; Earl G. Bostrom, with Lowell Hoyt & Co.; Clyde B. Vedder, Los Angeles, Cal.; William A. Watson, John J. Maguire. Memberships transferred: Estate of Edward L. Glaser, John P. Gibbons, Estate of Charles A. Gormaly, Carl F. Andrus, Estate of Charles Rubens, Harry S. L. Reno, Estate of George D. Knab. Four Rosenbaums have listed their memberships for transfer: Emanuel F. and Emanuel F., Jr., Edwin S. and Edwin S., Jr.

INDIANA

Avilla, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has installed a hammer mill.—L.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Imperial Mills have installed a Prater Hammer Mill.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. is covering its local elevator with iron.

Delphi, Ind.—The cob house owned by Cloyd M. Kerlin was damaged by fire of undetermined cause recently.

Bremen, Ind.—The Lapaz Grain Co. has built a new feed warehouse, and is adding new coal storage bins.—L.

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being repainted, making a very attractive appearance.—L.

Albion, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has added a style "A" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump to its present equipment.

Mount Ayr, Ind.—Mount Ayr Lbr. & Grain Co. has completed the addition of a style "B" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Monroeville, Ind.—The Monroeville Equity Exchange is installing motors in the elevator unit, partially replacing steam power.—L.

Middletown, Ind.—We expect to install a soybean extraction plant here between now and fall.—Middletown Grain Co., Earl R. Walker.

Arcadia, Ind.—The office of the Arcadia Elvtr. Co. was visited by night prowlers recently, who opened the safe and took approximately \$200.

Greentown, Ind.—New 15-ton scales, hammer mill and feed mixer have been installed by W. G. Kimmel, new operator of the Greentown Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Knox, Ind.—Harry Jordan purchased the property of the former Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. which recently went into receivership (as previously reported), and will operate same.—L.

Dyer, Ind.—Peter Gettler, manager of the Dyer grain elevator and also vice-pres. of the First National Bank in Dyer, died July 20, at St. Margaret's Hospital, Hammond, after a brief illness.

Gaston, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co.'s local elevator, which has been undergoing remodeling and improving for two months, opened again for business late in July. It has been made larger and more up-to-date.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—Our feed warehouse has been refloored with maple, and we are increasing the size of our coal bins by building out the partitions and concrete wall foundations.—H. C. Wolcott, Rolling Prairie Lbr. & Grain Co.

Corydon, Ind.—Harlan Bickel has become sole owner of the White Mill and the feed business which he has been conducting there since 1933, when he moved his feed business to the mill building. He bot the mill from the Eureka Milling Co.

Lebanon, Ind.—Everett Reveal, well known grain dealer of central Indiana, a partner in Reveal & Beydler, died at his home here July 22, from a heart attack, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Reveal had elevator interests at this point, at Max. New Ross and Rossville.

Winchester, Ind.—C. V. Graft's elevator was severely damaged by fire on July 17; estimated loss, \$25,000; several thousand bus. of wheat was destroyed and much of the equipment damaged. The fire started in the top of the cupola. The elevator will be rebuilt at once.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the following: Hanna Lbr. & Grain Co., Hanna; Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill, Bourbon; Charles F. Naber, Alexandria; Lake & Reagan Grain Co., Reagan (an additional station); Farmers Co-op. Co., Shideler (p. o. Eaton, r. f. d. No. 1); Guy M. Wells, Knox.

St. Bernice, Ind.—Struck by lightning at 4 a. m., July 25, the elevator here owned by Rudy Huston burned, together with all contents, including 7,500 bus. of wheat. The building was partly insured; the grain covered by insurance. Mr. Huston owns five other elevators in small towns near Paris, Ill., maintaining headquarters at Paris and operating under the name of the Rudy Huston Grain Co.

Bremen, Ind.—The Stauffer Grain Co., which operates an elevator at Nappanee, has completed remodeling and improvements at the local elevator which it purchased from J. R. Dietrich last spring, and opened it for business on July 18. New driveways have been made, using 200 loads of filling dirt, a 22-foot driveway scale and a dump installed, also a hammer mill with feed chains from three separate bins, and a one-ton feed mixer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the recent annual meeting of the Indianapolis Board of Trade the following officers were chosen for the coming year: Pres., William L. O'Connor; vice-pres., E. E. Allison; treas., Albert O. Deluse. The new governing com'te is composed of the following: Roy Sahn, William J. Mooney, Edward B. Raub, George H. Evans, E. Clifford Barrett, L. L. Fellows, N. H. Richardson, F. S. Cannon, W. H. Simmons and Clarence S. Alig, all for four years, and R. M. Fletcher for two years.

IOWA

Paulina, Ia.—A feed warehouse, 20x28 feet, has been completed by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Terril, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale, with a 28x9 platform.

Mechanicsville, Ia.—John H. Nie, of Clarence, has bot the Jurgensen Grain Co.'s elevator at this point and will operate it as the Nie Grain Co.

McCausland, Ia.—L. K. Sheridan's elevator was damaged recently in a severe wind storm.

Ocheydan, Ia.—The pit of the Callendar Grain Co.'s elevator has been enlarged and other repairs made.

Algona, Ia.—The Anderson Grain & Coal Co. has added a Bender Electric Truck Lift to its elevator equipment.

Dedham, Ia.—The Farmers Service Co., operating an elevator here, is being re-organized as the Dedham Co-op. Ass'n.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing a new cleaner, also elevating equipment in its corn crib.

Eldora, Ia.—R. L. Guise has been negotiating for an elevator here where he will install machinery for grinding and mixing feed.

Eddyville, Ia.—The Hoose elevator has installed several new pieces of equipment to aid in its work of repairing farm machinery.

Marathon, Ia.—Lightning rods have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. and its office and driveway repaired.

Archer, Ia.—A new leg belt has been installed at the elevator of the Archer Co-op. Grain Co. and new planking put on the driveway floor.

Dayton, Ia.—A new leg has been put in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, also a new head drive, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Dumont, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves recently, who opened the safe and obtained \$6.—Art Torkelson.

Laurens, Ia.—The elevator, corn cribs, coal sheds, warehouse and office of the Farmers Trading Co. have been improved by a new coat of paint.

Cresco, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. plans to rebuild its elevator at this point recently destroyed by fire, as previously reported in the Journals.

Coburg, Ia.—Fire broke out in the engine room of the Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator recently, but was put out before any material damage was done.

Mediapolis, Ia.—Fred Clump, a partner of F. G. Wright in the Wright Grain Co., died at his home here of a heart attack, on Aug. 1, at the age of 55 years.—Art Torkelson.

Duncan, Ia.—Harold Schuller, employed at the Mallard, Ia., elevator the past year, has been appointed manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.

Aredale, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment by the installation of a Bender Electric Truck Lift and a new driveway. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Dixon, Ia.—The Dixon Co-op. Co. recently completed a new warehouse to handle farm implements. It is of sheet iron construction. Bob Siebke is the manager.—A. G. T.

Ledyard, Ia.—The Garry Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of July 18, the thieves taking off a window screen to gain entrance, but nothing seems to have been stolen.

Jefferson, Ia.—William J. Johnson, partner of Ju Lac Yeaston Co., stock mineral feed manufacturers, died July 25, very suddenly, following a conference with salesmen of his company.—A. T.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Products Co. is installing new rubber covered Atlas Elevator Belting and high speed Minneapolis "V" Cups, purchased through Jimmy Harders, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Ankeny, Ia.—The 20,000-bu. elevator of the Wagner Grain Co. burned July 19; loss estimated at approximately \$20,000; insured. The elevator contained about 10,000 bus. of grain. Rebuilding will start at once.

Killduff, Ia.—The new 11,000-bu. elevator of the Fleck Elvtr. Co. (described in the Apr. 22 Journals) has been completed by the Ames Const. Co. and is now in operation. It occupies the same site as the elevator that burned last November.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.,

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Official Brown-Duvel MOISTURE TESTERS

and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON

ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

Ramsen, Ia.—A new 30,000-bu. elevator, a warehouse, retail store, office building and feed building will replace the Farmers Elevator Co.'s plant destroyed by fire July 4, as previously reported. Contract has been let and work started.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—William G. Hottensen, assistant manager of the W. M. Bell Grain Co. here, will be married to Miss Louise Porter, of this city, in October. Mr. Hottensen is the son of W. A. Hottensen, head of the Bell Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dysart, Ia.—Establishment of a soybean processing plant is being promoted here. Financing the project will necessitate stock subscription of \$20,000 (part of which is said to have been pledged) and securing a loan of \$30,000 from the Federal Bank for Co-operatives.

Kanawha, Ia.—Fire broke out at the coal sheds of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at 3:30 a. m., July 31, and destroyed them, with a loss of \$1,200; insured. Firemen kept the flames from spreading to the elevator.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Roberts (Otho p. o.), Ia.—Only slight damage was done to the grain in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., Inc., when the house caught fire on the evening of July 21. The elevator contained 5,000 bus. of oats and 650 bus. of shelled corn. Both building and grain were insured.

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. intends erecting a new elevator, the south elevator, formerly owned by Wallace Bros., is to be taken down and an entirely new, modern house to be erected, having a capacity of 25,000 bus. It will be of cribbed construction, covered with metal.

Pekin, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co.'s elevator burned at 11:30 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 2. A grass fire earlier in the morning near the elevator was believed to have been put out, but a spark from this evidently ignited the elevator. About 525 bus. of oats was destroyed also. Loss partly covered by insurance.

Eldridge, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently voted to become a co-operative under new charter laws. It will be known as the Eldridge Co-op. Co. Albert Hamman will continue as manager. At the recent annual meeting an operating gain of \$8,925.67 was made public for the past year, ending May 30.—Art Torkelson.

Klemme, Ia.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 25,000-bu. elevator to be built alongside of the company's present elevator at this station. The elevator will be iron clad, have 12 bins and a Strong-Scott Air Dump will be installed. Work has been started. The Company has also had its elevators at Blairsburg and Thor, Ia., repaired by the Ibberson Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Leo Harris has been sent to prison for seven years for buying grain with bad checks. He was using an old truck, supposed to be his own. Two checks were given to W. D. Wilson over a year ago, who took out a warrant for the arrest of Harris, but he had disappeared. Mr. Wilson died last February but the state went ahead with the matter when Harris was captured, with the result that he received the seven-year sentence. Probably another warrant will be waiting, on account of some other bad checks given at about the same time, when this term is served.

KANSAS

Parsons, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. recently installed a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift.

Partridge, Kan.—The Partridge Co-op. Equity Exchange sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Effingham, Kan.—The Snyder Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Lift at its elevator.

Newton, Kan.—The elevator of E. R. Sanner has been improved by the addition of a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on July 9.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Board of Trade has taken steps to surrender its license as a contract market.

Kirwin, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator & Shipping Ass'n sustained wind damage to its plant recently.

McCracken, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Greenleaf, Kan.—An exposure fire caused damage to the elevator plant and stock of the Greenleaf Milling & Elevator Co. on July 8.

Almena, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been thoroughly cleaned, overhauled and re-opened for business, after being closed for two or three years. Eber Ireland is the manager.

Lenora, Kan.—The Farmers Union Exchange has contracted with the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. for overhauling its elevator, putting it in shape for handling an expected large wheat crop.

Kansas City, Kan.—Contract for the 3,000,000-bu. elevator to be erected on the public levee as a PWA project will be let the last week in August. Piling is now being driven for the elevator.

Kansas City, Kan.—Spontaneous combustion in a locker in the mill of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. caused damage to the building last month. The company also sustained some wind damage to its plant recently.

Dodge City, Kan.—An increase in the handling capacity of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is planned in replacement of the legs, boots and spouts and rebuilding of the driveway, the work being done by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Washington County Farmers Union is considering rebuilding its elevator that burned early in July. The company has been transacting business at the same location since the fire, having installed a power blower, operated by an electric motor, for loading wheat from the trucks and trailers into railroad cars.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The headhouse and river-loading facilities of the 450,000-bu. elevator operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp. were destroyed, July 27, by fire, and grain in the concrete tanks damaged by smoke and water. The fire apparently was caused by lightning. About 370,000 bus. of new crop wheat was damaged or destroyed. Loss, approximately \$500,000.

Wichita, Kan.—W. F. McCullough, a well known grain man of the Southwest, died at a local hospital July 11, of angina pectoris, at the age of 66 years. Years ago Mr. McCullough was the local representative of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., of Kansas City, later resigning to enter the grain business for himself. About 1919 he disposed of his business on account of ill health, and was inactive for a few years, later re-entering business as vice-president of the Kansas Milling Co., of this city, in charge of grain purchases, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

KENTUCKY

Cecelia, Ky.—The Cecelian Milling Co., which recently suffered a \$40,000 fire loss, as reported in the July 8 Journals, has opened for business in the old Elizabethtown mill property.

Kentucky elevator operators that sustained damage by wind on July 14 and 15 were the Lewisport Mill Co., Inc., Lewisport; Charles Broeker & Co., Owensboro, and Glass Milling Co., Wilmore.

Sacramento, Ky.—The Sacramento Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire early July 20; loss estimated at \$25,000. Approximately 5,000 bus. of wheat and quantities of other grain were in the building.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles, La.—A new rice mill will be erected here by the newly formed Latiolais-Riley Rice Mill, recently incorporated, with Thomas Latiolais as pres., W. W. Kinslow, vice-pres., and John Riley, sec'y-treas. Mr. Riley has been active in rice circles for a number of years, being in the brokerage business in Crowley for several years.

Consign.
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.
KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

MICHIGAN

Concord, Mich.—The Krebill Milling Co. installed a corn sheller recently.

Forest Hill, Mich.—Hudson & Hudson have installed a Crippen Bean Polisher.

Carleton, Mich.—Kahlbaum Bros. have installed a No. 2½ Western Corn Sheller.

Belleville, Mich.—A 1-ton feed mixer has been installed in the Belleville Milling Co.'s plant.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Bureau installed a triplex mixer for mixing spray dust.

Howard City, Mich.—Hammerslag & Tinkham have installed a feed mill and corn sheller.

Hastings, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services installed a No. 3 mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Elsie, Mich.—The Elsie Elevator Co. has installed a Triumph Corn Sheller driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Wheeler, Mich.—Wind storm damage was done to the plant of the Breckenridge Farmers Elevator Co. in July.

Fenton, Mich.—Wolcott Milling Co. recently installed a one-ton vertical feed mixer in its local plant.

Williamstown, Mich.—We are re-roofing our elevator with metal.—G. E. Kuehn, Williamstown Elevator Co.

Burr Oak, Mich.—The Burr Oak Co-op. Ass'n is contemplating the installation of a motor driven feed mill.

Eagle, Mich.—F. A. Balderson & Co. are installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x24-foot platform.

Jenison, Mich.—The L. & L. Jenison Co. has installed a Jacobson Magnetic Separator ahead of its attrition mill.

Owendale, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is building an 18x36-foot addition to its elevator, to be used as a feed room.

Hudsonville, Mich.—The driveway roof at the S. Van Noord elevator has been raised to admit passage of large, high trucks.

Galesburg, Mich.—The plant of A. K. Zinn and J. F. Austin was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin recently.

Romeo, Mich.—Wolcott Mills, Inc., has a 30x90-foot cement and steel warehouse under construction beside its local elevator.

Milan, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been installed at the plant of Fulcher & Lee for use ahead of the feed mill.

Pigeon, Mich.—An enlarged covered driveway is one of several improvements recently made at the Pigeon Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Fremont, Mich.—A Blue Streak Electro-magnetic separator has been installed on the hammer mill operated by Wolters Bros.

East Leroy, Mich.—A Richardson 1½-ton Feed Mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor has been installed in the elevator of Dan J. Case.

Ithaca, Mich.—The hay warehouse and contents of the Ithaca Rolling Mills were practically destroyed by fire caused by lightning on July 26.

Imley City, Mich.—Farm Bureau Services has installed a Blue Streak Senior corn cutter driven by a 7½-h.p. motor and also a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Linden, Mich.—A 28x50-foot, one-story, cement block warehouse building is under construction by the Linden Milling Co., managed by G. M. Walbrecht.

Union City, Mich.—The Hodunk Roller Mills, located five miles south of Union City, have installed a Chief hammer mill and a type A electro-magnetic separator.

Ithaca, Mich.—Herbert J. Hankins, for many years an elevator owner here and at Elsie, and later at Durand and Flushing, died July 27, from a stroke, at the age of 73 years.

Fenton, Mich.—A new, fully enclosed, 5-h.p. motor to drive the corn sheller, a new bean cleaner and a rebuilt hammer mill have been installed by the Michigan Bean Co.

Jackson, Mich.—The old Haywood Flour Mill has been bot by A. K. Zinn & Co., who had a lease on part of the structure for some time. The mill will be used for feeds only.

Cohocta, Mich.—Floyd E. Lott will soon complete the installation of machinery in his grain elevator which was erected several years ago. The equipment will be motor driven.

Lawrence, Mich.—The Lawrence Co-op. Co., managed by Cliff Beckwith, has installed a No. 57B seed cleaner. Recently the company built a 1,200-bu. ear corn crib, 5½x30 feet.

Hudsonville, Mich.—The Hudsonville Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has added 95 feet to its previous 100 feet of coal bins, and has bot a new Barber-Greene coal loader and conveyor.

Paw Paw, Mich.—Enzian Bros. have installed a No. 20 Junior Blue Streak Feed Mill and electro-magnetic separator for grinding feed and have discontinued the hay grinding business.

Newport, Mich.—A 150-barrel flour mill will be erected here and will be known as the Harrington Flour Mills. It will replace Lowell A. Harrington's mill that recently burned at South Rockwood.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has appointed Neal Morgan, former manager of the Oakley Bean & Grain Co.'s elevator at Oakley, Mich., manager of its local elevator, succeeding Rudy Smith.

Corunna, Mich.—The Parshall Milling Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill for manufacturing graham flour and cereals. The mill is equipped with a Niagara built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Lawrence Mich.—A Carter disc seed separator has been installed in the John Wassman flour mill. They have also installed an attrition mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator and pneumatic feed collector.

Britton, Mich.—John Walper is installing a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of his new mill, to provide an even, uniform feed into the mill. He is also installing a No. 50 Blue Streak Mill.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—We have just put in a new Bauer Hammer Mill at our plant at Kawkawlin and also a new Kelly-Duplex Mixer.—Consolidated Grain Corp., J. E. Martindale (headquarters Bay City, Mich.).

Charlotte, Mich.—The Minor Walton Bean Co. has about completed a concrete elevator and concrete block warehouse, which replaces a part of the former Shepard Elvtr. Co. plant torn down when the Walton Co. bot the property.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—William J. Barker, present operator of the mill here (built in 1874), while grinding feed about 4 p. m., July 20, found the building in flames. The structure, 120 feet long and two stories high, was destroyed.

Webberville, Mich.—Recently we completed installation of two new leg belts with 7x4½-inch cups, to feed the bean cleaner and elevate from it. Now we are installing a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform.—Chas. Cool & Son.

Oakley, Mich.—Neal Morgan, manager of the Oakley Bean & Grain Co.'s elevator here for four years past, has resigned his position and taken a similar one in Chesaning. Arthur Jarred, of Lansing, owner of the local elevator, is manager here.

Freeland, Mich.—The Freeland Coal & Bean Co., which constructed an elevator here last year, has recently added a No. 20 Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a direct-connected 25-h.p. motor and equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Ruth, Mich.—Ruth Farmers Elvtr., incorporated; incorporators: Roman Booms, Elmer Duda, Joseph Ginther, Roman Messing, Paul Seidl, Bert Elder, Paul Wehner, William L. Learman, August Richard, John Booms; each incorporator has 10 shares of common stock.

Hillsdale, Mich.—The Hillsdale County Co-op. Ass'n will install a Jacobson Electro-magnetic Separator ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard and will also provide temperature overload relay protection for several of its electric motors. Charles Folger is manager.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—What we will do about rebuilding the hay and coal sheds that burned about two months ago remains undecided. We will re-roof the shed on our south elevator that protects the loading and unloading platform. —Erwin Schlabach, mgr. Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Fairgrove, Mich.—Earl Smith & Sons elevator here has been purchased by the Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which will operate it as a branch of its Caro house. Charles Suprenant, with the Caro plant for several years, will be the local manager. The Smith plant was built about four years ago.

Edgerton, Mich.—Geo. Porter has rebuilt the feed and buckwheat mill which was destroyed by fire about four months ago. Equipment consists of a run of stone, an attrition mill and a corn sheller. Mr. Porter, who is over 80 years old and who has been a miller practically all of his life, states that he has some customers for whole wheat and buckwheat flour that drive as far as 110 miles to trade at his mill.

Swartz Creek, Mich.—W. D. Johnson has leased his 15,000-bu. elevator to Wm. Marshall, who formerly managed an elevator at Grand Blanc. The elevator is now being operated under the name of Swartz Creek Elvtr. Co. A new bean cleaner will be installed. Mr. Johnson retained his feed grinding and mixing plant for custom work, and continues with the coal, lumber and building lines that have long been an extensive part of his business.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Traverse City Milling Co.'s mill and ice plant have been bot from the receiver by Frank Votruba, a director of the milling company for many years, and he will operate under the name of the Grand Traverse Milling Co. Installation of an electro-magnetic separator ahead of the feed mill is planned, also some other changes to modernize the plant. Otto S. Raby, former manager of the McBain Grain Co., will manage the plant.

Ionia, Mich.—Friends of Laurence I. Hale, junior member of the firm of Jonathan Hale & Sons, were sorry to learn that he suffered broken ribs and severe lacerations in an auto accident on July 12. Returning to Ionia from his lake cottage. Mr. Hale's car was hit by another car coming off a side road. His car was completely wrecked, injuring Mrs. Hale and their daughter. All are recovering rapidly and Mr. Hale was expected back at his desk early in August.

Zeeland, Mich.—A new office, feed plant, elevator and warehouse of tile is under construction by the Zeeland Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, managed by John H. Tenhave. The three units are joined into a single building, with full basement, and are separated by fire doors. The warehouse is 40x80 feet; the feed mill and elevator 40x40 feet, with 8 cribbed bins, totaling 5,000 bus. bulk capacity, on the second floor; the 3-room office is 16x40 feet. Into this building is being moved the company's attrition mill, feed mixer and ear corn crusher. New machinery being installed includes two legs, an Invincible Grain Cleaner, a 60-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, a corn cracker and grader, a 15-ton Columbia Truck Scale, with 9x24-foot platform. New machinery expected to be bot includes a hammer mill and another feed mixer, tho these will wait on completion of construction.

Lapeer, Mich.—Building of a 16x30-foot addition to the mill of R. Turnbull & Son has begun. The addition will house the office and provide additional warehouse space. In the present office space Manager E. R. Turnbull plans installation of a feed mixer.

Davison, Mich.—We have just installed a new 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with 22x9-foot platform, a Hamblin over and under indicator, have rebuilt our scale house to 16x30 feet in size, and re-arranged our office to give us more room.—I. J. Berry, Burroughs-Berry Co.

St. Louis, Mich.—Hart Bros. have completed remodeling their elevator and installing new equipment. Improvements include a new bin, a grain cleaner, a cement pit having a capacity of 200 bus., improved corn sheller, an increase of motor power and shifting of machinery to more advantageous positions. Installation of a truck hoist is contemplated for the near future.

Chesaning, Mich.—Fire starting in the feed room of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at 3 a. m., July 22, destroyed the entire plant except the coal and hay sheds, entailing a loss of about \$55,000, practically covered by insurance. All books and records were saved. Of four cars on the tracks adjoining the elevator, one loaded with oats was destroyed, the others being slightly burned. Six carloads of wheat had been shipped out the day preceding the fire. Rebuilding the plant was voted by the stockholders and directors of the company. The work of cleaning up the wreckage of the destroyed 25,000-bu. elevator is progressing rapidly. Temporarily the company is housed in the 30x100-foot Nason Bros. warehouse, which is being fitted up as a temporary grain and bean elevator, with used and new machinery until a new, larger and faster-handling plant can be built back on the old site. Manager Phil Carson and the directors are now considering plans for the new structure, which will be carefully departmentalized, and fitted thruout with modern legs, bean pickers and polishers, grain cleaners, a feed mixer, a corn sheller, a feed grinder and other machinery.

LANSING LETTER

Lansing, Mich.—Hiram Walker & Sons are operating a grain buying office here with C. O. Schaaf in charge.

Cargill Grain Co. now operates a grain buying office here, with Geo. Deppman, formerly of Toledo and Albany, in charge. The office is in the Capital Savings & Loan Bldg.

L. M. Swift has left our employ and the grain department is now in charge of A. M. Fuller, assisted by E. C. Ryon. The writer is now handling the bean department. We have installed improved telegraph and telephone facilities and now have three active traders on the job.—Ryon Grain Co., by Robert Ryon, pres.

The Kim-Murph Co., operating bean and grain elevators, with headquarters in this city, has either purchased outright or leased the following elevators, nearly all being located in the Thumb territory: Uby, Port Hope, Kinde, Fairgrove, Caro, Lum, Elkton, Kilmanagh and Standish. All these elevators are located in territories that specialize in beans. At Uby, Port Hope and Lum, the company will re-organize the picking departments and operate them this fall.

MINNESOTA

Villard, Minn.—Installation of a small feed mixer is planned by the Villard Grain Co.

Amboy, Minn.—The Amboy Roller Mills recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Hayfield, Minn.—The Farmers Wholesale Co., elevator operators, sustained damage from wind recently.

Argyle, Minn.—A new 10-ton scale has been installed at the elevator of the A. W. Headrick Elvtr. Co.

Wilmont, Minn.—A severe wind storm on July 19 damaged the elevator of the Wilmont Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Clarkfield, Minn.—Earl DeMersseman has bot the Clarkfield Roller Mills from the State Banking Department.

Strandquist, Minn.—The Strandquist Grain Co. re-opened its elevator last month, with Art Yon as manager.

Waseca, Minn.—A one-third interest in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by Paul Kasulka, of Platte, S. D.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Campbell, Minn.—L. A. McCaffrey, of Kent, has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Altura, Minn.—The equipment of the Altura Elevator Co. has been improved by the installation of a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Shakopee, Minn.—A new 10-ton scale and a pneumatic truck dump have been installed at the elevator of the Shakopee Grain Co.

Mazeppa, Minn.—Michael Ternes, pres. of the Mazeppa Elevator Co., died at a local hospital last month, following an illness of six weeks.

Nicollet, Minn.—The Farmers Exchange Elevator Co. has appointed Theodore Giefer manager of its elevator, succeeding J. B. Summers, retired.

Hendricks, Minn.—Alfred Johnson, of Hector, Minn., has succeeded Mr. Svien as manager of the Hendricks Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Brewster, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has transferred George Wieler, an employe at its elevator in Mountain Lake, to this point to manage its local elevator.

Fulda, Minn.—The old office room at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator has been taken down and the outdoor truck scale replaced with new and modern equipment.

Red Wing, Minn.—Fire reported as apparently being caused by a match in wheat igniting some dust slightly damaged the elevator of the Red Wing Milling Co. July 17.

Truman, Minn.—Halvor Homme, son of G. H. Homme, manager of the Kerkhoven Farmers Elevator, has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Truman.

Bertha, Minn.—Coal will be added to the sidelines of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n this fall, in preparation for which an old warehouse is being converted into a coal storage plant.

Springfield, Minn.—The Springfield Milling Co. recently voted to discontinue flour milling but plans to continue its commercial mixed feed unit and may enlarge its grain shipping department.

Slayton, Minn.—The Monarch Elevator Co. has improved its local elevator by widening its driveway, installing larger scales, having a 26-foot platform and 20 tons capacity, and making other changes.

Farmington, Minn.—P. H. Feeley & Son, Inc., have had T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Scale with Strong-Scott Air Dump. New leg and other repairs were a part of the changes made.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is planning to make improvements to its plant out of the past year's earnings. At the recent annual meeting of the company a 6 per cent stock dividend was voted.

Monterey, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has made improvements at its elevator including a new 20-ton scale, an overhead electric Howell Truck Lift, a new steel pan and pit, an additional leg and a new driveway.

Burr, Minn.—The Burr Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. will be liquidated, owing to failure to get a majority vote to change the articles of incorporation, a necessary step to continue under the present charter.

Taunton, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elevator Co. is installing new leg equipment in its local house, including direct connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive and 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Marshall, Minn.—A new leg is being installed at the National-Atlas Elevator Co.'s elevator here, as well as a new air dump. A new display window for retailing is being installed in the driveway. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

The following officers of the Southwestern Minnesota Elevator Ass'n were recently elected: Pres., Henry Mickelson, Okabena (re-elected); vice-pres., N. H. Mongeau, Elmore; Fred Steinhauser, Mountain Lake; sec'y, E. A. Silver, Marshall.

Amboy, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co., headquarters Mankato, Minn., recently installed Howell Safety Man Lifts in its elevators at this point and at Lake Crystal, Minn., and an overhead electric Howell Truck Lift in its elevator at Vernon Center.

Glencoe, Minn.—Roy Rhode, former manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Clarkfield, has been appointed manager of the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co.'s elevator here, succeeding J. J. Prelevitz, who resigned recently on account of his health.

Hatfield, Minn.—Bob Fruen, who bot the old Reedy elevator at Beresford, S. D., which he has been operating for three years, has bot an elevator at this point. Merle Rasmussen, who has been associated with him at Beresford, will have charge of the business there.

Wabasso, Minn.—Milton Motley, manager of the Eagle Roller Mills Co.'s elevator at Frankfort, S. D., for the past year, has been transferred to this point, where the company has bot the elevator formerly owned by Henry Goblirsch, who bot grain here for 17 years.

Triumph, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. has had a complete new driveway made at its local elevator, remodeled the office, installed a direct-connected geared Winter Head Drive and 5-h.p. motor, a new auxiliary dump equipped to handle any size truck and has had the entire plant painted.

South St. Paul, Minn.—Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: D. L. O'Connor, C. C. Talbott, W. J. Maddock, Elling Knudson, Ole Kit-tilson and J. F. Fitzgerald, all of North Dakota; to engage in any activity in connection with purchasing, manufacturing, selling, harvesting, drying, processing, grading, storing, handling or utilization of grain and grain products.

St. James, Minn.—The Brown Grain Co. and the H. L. Shepherdson Co. were hosts to the more than 100 members of the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n that met here recently for their regular gathering, at the Commercial Club rooms. A number of able speakers discussed several problems confronting elevator managers, among these being legal problems concerning grain liens and mortgages, and the ever-present trucking problem.

Hutchinson, Minn.—A new grain elevator and a feed mill building, together with a large warehouse and a store building, will be built here by T. E. Ibberson Co. for the Farm Service Stores, Inc. This building will be equipped with oat hullers, feed mill, seed cleaner, corn crusher and grader, cob crusher, and a full line of milling machinery. Buildings will be iron clad and be built on the Great Northern Railroad. Work will be started at once.

Kragens, Minn.—A bolt of lightning was the cause of a fire that destroyed two elevators here early in the morning of July 17, the cupola of one of the elevators being struck and high winds carrying sparks to the other one, about 200 feet away. The approximate loss was \$50,000. The elevator and office of the Farmers Elevator & Merc. Co., together with 3,500 bus. of grain, 100 tons of coal, 150 gallons of gasoline and 1,200 pounds of twine were destroyed, with a loss of over \$25,000, also Goldberg Bros. elevator (operating as the Moorehead Farmers Elevator Co.). The Kragens Farmers Co. is planning construction of a new 40,000-bu. elevator.

Clarkfield, Minn.—At the regular meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n, held in this city on July 14, at the City Hall, all the officers of the organization were re-elected, as follows: Pres., Iver Wollum, Porter; vice-pres., Charles Danielson, Marietta; treas., G. W. Groehler, Dawson; sec'y, C. W. Krogstad, Tracy. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand for the ass'n of \$112. Among the speakers were Ray B. Bowden, former sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n and now sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and Capt. L. C. Webster, who has succeeded Mr. Bowden as sec'y of the Northwest Ass'n.

DULUTH LETTER

As a result of the drouth in this country, there has been a marked increase in importation of Canadian grain. Custom receipts for the Duluth-Superior custom district, \$708,095.89, were the largest in the history of the local customs office, with the exception of September, 1934, when the total reached \$1,163,223.89. A similar situation existed in the summer of 1934, when heat and lack of moisture damaged crops, causing a shortage of grain.—F. G. C.

Duluth grain men looked to the future with more hope and optimism than they have had for more than a year, following the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to restore the milling-in-transit privilege on grain moving from Duluth to Chicago via Minneapolis. The privilege had been annulled July 1, 1935. Railroads serving the Duluth-Minneapolis-Chicago territory have been ordered to file tariffs affecting the transit privilege, and the ruling became effective one day after their action.—F. G. C.

A rule to establish a uniform rate for vessel agent on grain shipped by boat, voted on Aug. 3, was defeated 30 to 40. Passage required a two-thirds vote of the ballots cast.—F. G. C.

C. F. Macdonald, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, and Geo. F. Foster, sec'y of the Duluth Clearing Ass'n, attended the Commodity Exchange hearing at Minneapolis, Minn.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include E. H. Schumacher, of the Globe Elevator Co., Duluth.

The Banner Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. R. Stewart, I. Stewart and E. P. Kehoe; to deal in grain.

The Fruen Milling Co., cereal manufacturers, has started construction of a reinforced concrete elevator, to be 33x33 feet and about 148 feet in height.

The Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., bot the equipment of the plant of the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., on Aug. 4, at foreclosure sale, for \$3,500. The Schreiber Co. was the holder of the mortgage. The sale of the buildings and real estate was to be held later.

James Jennison, 76 years of age, until recently a vice-pres. of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., died Aug. 2 at his home in this city, as the result of paralytic stroke suffered several years ago. He had been connected with the Pillsbury Co. since 1881, starting in as bookkeeper following his graduation from college.

E. S. Woodworth, Inc., is a new firm here, of which Mrs. E. S. Woodworth, widow of the late prominent grain man, is the president. The warehouse of the old-time grain and millfeed company, E. S. Woodworth & Co., that ceased to exist July 1, has been purchased by the new company, which will do a general warehousing business, making a specialty of millfeed storage for jobbers. Frank Voelz has been made superintendent of the warehouse, having held that position with the old company for 34 years and most of the other old employes have been retained by Mrs. Woodworth. E. S. Woodworth & Co.'s terminal elevator was sold to a local company, and its indebtedness settled by the estate.

MISSOURI

Lockwood, Mo.—The E. L. Theurer Grain Co. has installed a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Bosworth, Mo.—H. F. Cabbell has improved his elevator equipment by installing a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Lathrop, Mo.—C. F. Owen has sold his elevator to a company of farmers, who have employed him as manager.

Corder, Mo.—R. C. Frerking recently completed the installation of a Bender Electric Truck Lift at his elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—Larger offices on the seventh floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. will soon be occupied by the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co.

Springfield, Mo.—The watchman in the plant of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. discovered a fire on July 23, in the locker room and put it out with chemicals.

Dodson, Mo.—A building is being completed at the local plant of the May Coal & Grain Co., of Kansas City, in which will be installed an alfalfa molasses feed mixing plant. It is 24x63 feet, two stories high.



Elevators & Feed Mills

designed, built or remodeled to meet your individual needs.

Write, wire or phone us your requirements for elevator or mill equipment.

Ernest Engineering Co.

Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.

Topeka, - - - - - Kansas

Kansas City, Mo.—New members of the Kansas City Board of Trade include Joseph S. Geisel, Jr., on transfer from Frank O. Everts. Mr. Geisel is engaging in the grain commission business. He was formerly with the Continental Grain Co.

Hannibal, Mo.—The Empire Mill building has been purchased by the Marion County Farm Bureau Service Co., which started to operate it early last month, with Herbert Johnson in charge. A mixing and crushing machine is being installed.

Springfield, Mo.—The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co.'s Plant No. 2, containing the molasses unit and a quantity of grain and feed, burned July 17. Loss on building \$8,000 and machinery \$10,000; covered by insurance. The main plant was not damaged. The feed unit will be rebuilt.

The following Missouri elevator operators sustained wind damage at their plants in July: John P. Milbank, Chillicothe; Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence; Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City; Napoleon Elvtr. Co., Napoleon; Commander-Larabee Milling Co., North Kansas City; Producers Produce Co., Sedalia.

MONTANA

Kalispell, Mont.—A new 20-ton scale has been installed at the elevator of the Kalispell Flour Mill.

Poplar, Mont.—C. E. Jerome, a former manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died recently in South Dakota.

Flaxville, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr Co.'s elevator is being closed as the harvest will not warrant the expense of running it. Manager Boyd may move his family to Havre.

Townsend, Mont.—The Townsend Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has made improvements recently, including additional equipment, new signs and repainting the weatherboarding on the elevator.

Antelope, Mont.—The Hoven Grain Co. awarded a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to raise its elevator up 15 inches and place a new concrete foundation under same, work to be started at once.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n awarded its contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the rebuilding of the elevator leg, new distributor spout, all new cupola floors and cupola spouts, along with general repairs.

NEBRASKA

Kearney, Neb.—The Gibbons Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 15-ton automatic scale.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welch Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by wind on July 19.

Nelson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Johnson, Neb.—A new electric truck hoist has been installed at the elevator of the Lohnes Grain Co.

Barnston, Neb.—Mr. Cooper, of Humboldt, has purchased the elevator at this point. Ed Stromer is manager.

Motola (p. o. Minden), Neb.—Repairs have been made at Motola Farmers Grain Supply Co. Eck Olsen did the work.

Minden, Neb.—New clad iron roofs have been installed at the Hultquist Grain Elvtr., Eck Olsen having the contract.

Culbertson, Neb.—The Bullard-Hassler Lbr. Co. has added a Bender Electric Truck Lift to the equipment of its elevator.

Salem, Neb.—The Shrimpton Milling Co. has completed the installation of a Bender Electric Truck Lift at its elevator.

Brainard, Neb.—During an electrical storm last month, lightning struck the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator but did no damage.

Marsland, Neb.—G. H. Young has appointed T. H. Duckworth manager of his elevator, which operates as the Marsland Grain Co.

Mitchell, Neb.—Improvements recently completed at the Mitchell Elvtr. include installation of a long needed sewer and water system.

Benkelman, Neb.—A new set of scales, having a 28-foot platform and a capacity of 20 tons, was installed recently at the O. M. Kellogg elevator here.

Adams, Neb.—Harry E. Francis, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was married, on July 27, to Mrs. Estella Boades, of Lincoln, Neb.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its leg equipment with the addition of a Clow-Winter direct-connected geared head drive.

Brunswick, Neb.—W. W. Calkins, who operated a grain elevator here for many years, died at his home on July 13, after an illness of many months, at the age of 61 years.

Brock, Neb.—On account of no corn crop in this section, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has published notice to the effect that the elevator will be closed the rest of this season.

Rosalie, Neb.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s north elevator burned July 28, early in the morning. The elevator had burned to the ground before the fire alarm was sounded.

Funk, Neb.—Lars Paulson, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for many years, died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., on July 18, at the age of 70 years.

Crofton, Neb.—M. A. Wakeley has installed new truck scales at his elevator, built an addition to one corner of the structure and made necessary repairs in preparation for the new crop.

Minatare, Neb.—The L. P. Luper elevator was broken into and robbed of about \$12 during the night of July 13. The thieves cut a window screen, broke the glass and unfastened the window to gain entrance.

Charleston, Neb.—In spite of the drouth and poor crops the past two years the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. will pay a substantial dividend this year. C. E. Taylor has been manager for the company for two and a half years.

Crete, Neb.—Fred Kubicek, employed at the Crete Mills, was painfully injured recently when he accidentally fell against a pulley on a grain elevator, receiving a double fracture of the right arm and a severe cut. He was taken to a hospital in Lincoln.

Hastings, Neb.—Tom Pfund, Jr., 22 years of age, has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, the advancement being in recognition of his work in the Omaha offices of the company, where he was previously employed.

Lorenzo, Neb.—The Van Ness Const. Co. has completed work on the Lorenzo Grain Co.'s plant here. The cupola roof was removed and the cupola built 6 feet higher, the legs were rebuilt, a new rope drive installed, and the automatic scale was moved to the cupola from the work floor.

Omaha, Neb.—Otis M. Smith, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Minneapolis, has re-engaged in the grain business here, with Robert L. Smith, his son, associated with him. They will do a general grain business under the name of O. M. Smith & Son; with offices in the Grain Exchange Bldg. The elder Mr. Smith first engaged in the grain business at Hastings in 1900, coming to Omaha in 1908 with the Updike Grain Corp.

Allen, Neb.—One of the elevators of the Holmquist Grain Co. collapsed without warning, on July 23, scattering more than 22,000 bus. of oats in all directions and covering the Burlington tracks with the remains of the structure. The oats was last year's crop. The frame building was a total loss, but much of the grain was salvaged. Another report states that four days before the collapse a high wind moved the elevator slightly off its foundations.

Fremont, Neb.—For the first time since the Farmers National Grain Corp. took over the elevator here formerly operated by the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., no grain is being received at the elevator. No announcement has been forthcoming regarding plans for the 1,200,000-bu. house.

York, Neb.—The York Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant that burned last month, as previously reported, will be rebuilt. The new elevator will be of crib type, covered with sheet metal, capacity 15,000 bu., and a new feed mill will be built in connection with it. The old foundation, unharmed by the fire, will be used.

Schuyler, Neb.—Practically all machinery in the new mill here, moved from Howells, Neb., where it was operated as the Howells Milling Co., is in place, but the mill will not be ready to operate for several weeks yet. The grain storage part of the building, adjoining the mill, is nearly completed, except putting on the sheet iron covering. A 24x80-foot warehouse is yet to be built, also office quarters. The plant will be operated under the name of the Schuyler Milling Co.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., of Omaha, has had new approaches built to the driveway of its local elevator, some of the siding replaced and other minor repairs made. At its Carlisle (Davenport p. o.) plant the company has installed a new engine, rebuilt the leg, built new driveway approaches and covered the building with galvanized iron. The elevator at Norman has been strengthened up and put back on its foundation. The Van Ness Const. Co. did the work at all three places.

York, Neb.—William Colton, an honored citizen of this city for almost half a century, for almost 30 years the active member of the grain and milling firm of Montgomery & Colton, took his own life on Aug. 2. Mr. Colton, who was 79 years of age, had recently suffered severe financial losses, the last straw being the impending loss of the home that had been his for many years, and against which foreclosure proceedings had been instituted by the H. O. L. C. Four times he had been chosen as mayor of his home town and had been a representative in the legislature.

Laurel, Neb.—County Clerk J. B. Larson, of the grain firm of Peck & Larson, and his twin daughters (both of them school teachers) were killed, two of them instantly and one daughter living but a few minutes, in a collision of their car and a livestock truck on a new highway near Laurel, on July 23. Mrs. Larson also was critically injured and taken to a hospital. Mr. Larson was formerly proprietor of the Anchor Grain Co., of Laurel, for six years. He has been associated with W. L. Peck in business for 21 years. He was elected county clerk of Cedar County in November, 1934.

NEW ENGLAND


BOSTON LETTER

Lord & Webster, one of the old hay and grain firms of this city, is liquidating. Henry A. Bascom, pres., died in June, as previously reported in the Journals.

European malt continues to reach Boston in quantities, three shipments coming in recently, the steamer Black Osprey having 2,500 sacks from Antwerp; the Black Gull, 640 sacks from Antwerp, and the Frankfurt, 3,200 bags from Hamburg.—L. V. S.

Elevators here, that literally bulged with wheat a few months ago, for export, are now barren of all grains except a small amount of oats. More than 2,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat has been shipped abroad from Boston, besides some American wheat.—L. V. S.

The American Cereal Food Co., with plants in England and Australia, which planned to open a new branch at Clinton, Mass., in a former textile mill that it purchased, has been forced to postpone the opening for an indefinite period because of the preparations for war being made in England. Frank Knight, president of the company announces that he placed orders for machinery for the Clinton plant, on April 15, with an English manufacturer that had fabricated the equipment for the other plants, but the manufacturer notified him recently that all work on machinery for private companies has been ordered halted by the British Government and that all companies must devote their entire effort to the production of munitions of war.—L. V. S.



**Complete
GRAIN & SEED
TESTING EQUIPMENT**

♦

OFFICIAL BROWN DUVAL
MOISTURE TESTERS

WT. PER BU. TESTERS

FOUR-IN-ONE SCALES

BOERNER SAMPLERS

GRAIN TRIERS—SAMPLE PANS

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

223 W. Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL. TEL. WABASH 3712

Charles J. Koelsch, widely known in New England and affiliated with the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., of Boston, was elected to active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange a few days ago.—L. V. S.

Rapid rise in grain and feed prices in Massachusetts as a result of the sharp advance in Chicago, following the ravages of drouth, brought forth a complaint to the Securities & Exchange Commission. Ralph W. Robart, director of the state Division on the Necessaries of Life, filed the complaint on a protest from Senator Casey, of Milford, about the advancing prices.—L. V. S.

NEW JERSEY

Union, N. J.—Fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, caused a loss of about \$100,000 when a feed storehouse of the Tuscan Dairy burned recently.

Riegelsville, N. J.—The mill operated by John Sigafos was struck by lightning July 10 and completely destroyed in the ensuing fire. Three wooden buildings, with modern mill equipment, a large stock of finished product and over 3,000 bus. of grain, including wheat, corn, oats, rye and buckwheat, burned. Mr. Sigafos estimated his loss at about \$27,000, and that on the buildings (owned by the Riegel Paper Corp.) at about \$5,000.

NEW MEXICO

Mt. Dora, N. M.—The Mt. Dora Elvtr. burned early Sunday morning, July 5. It was located close to the Colorado & Southern Railroad tracks. It was owned by W. M. Terry, who had leased it to the Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., with headquarters at Farley, N. M.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Henderson Mills Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; grain, flour.

Java Village, N. Y.—W. N. George has installed a feed mixer and 5-h. p. fully-enclosed motor.

New York, N. Y.—Edwin Stern, a member of the Produce Exchange, died last month, at the age of 49 years, after a short illness.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Paul Pitts is now connected with the Rex Milling & Feed Co. Mr. Pitts is well known in the feed trade of this section, having formerly been with Mann Bros., linseed oil house of this city, and more recently with the Frontier Feed & Grain Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Albert A. Weigel died at his summer home in Ontario, Canada, Aug. 3, at the age of 67 years. He was for 10 years president of the Mohawk Products Co., and was formerly head of the A. A. Weigel Grain Corp., of this city. Poor health forced him to retire from active business about two years ago.

NORTH DAKOTA

Alice, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator sustained wind storm damage recently.

Bowbells, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck scale in its local elevator.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator formerly operated by the Andrews Grain Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota is H. M. Hanson, of Grafton, N. D.

Hannaford, N. D.—Adolph Grover has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding George Knauss.

New England, N. D.—M. A. Grannis, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the past nine years, has resigned.

Mortimer, N. D.—On July 31 fire originating in the engine room of the J. C. Miller elevator from unknown cause totally destroyed the property.

Lawton, N. D.—During a severe storm last month, the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and also the Lawton Grain Co.'s elevator were damaged.

Zeeland, N. D.—While trying to rid the elevator of sparrows, Manager William Kilber, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., accidentally shot himself fatally.

Sherwood, N. D.—Improvements being made at the local Cargill elevator include a new foundation under the structure and installation of a new scale and pit pan.

Starkweather, N. D.—The old elevator known as the Noyes house has been wrecked and shipped to Rock Lake, N. D., where it has been rebuilt for the Farmers Grain Co.

Hunter, N. D.—Improvements recently made at the Hunter Grain Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co. included a new Richardson Automatic Scale and a modern manlift.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Dacotah Seed Co. [which operates a 20,000-bu. grain elevator] was sold to a firm of individuals from Minneapolis, who are going to rebuild the plant, and install cleaning, mixing and grinding equipment.—Dacotah Seed Co.

Watford City, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has secured the services of the T. E. Ibberson Co. in having a new concrete boot tank installed in its elevator, 35 feet long and 15 feet deep. This boot tank is made out of re-inforced concrete. Some of the old concrete main elevator walls are being replaced and all others re-inforced. New front and back pits are being made and the old 10-ton 22x8 Fairbanks Dump Scale is being re-installed, along with general repairs.

Minto, N. D.—The new 40,000-bus. elevator described in the June 24 Journals has just been completed here for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. This elevator has 18 bins, is fitted with D. P. Buckets, Winter Drive and a 20-ton scale with a Strong-Scott Air Dump in the driveway. On the workfloor is a cleaner. The elevator is iron clad thruout. In addition to the elevator, coal sheds were erected and a large feed warehouse built for retailing. The office building is attached to the driveway. Motors were used thruout for power.

Severe windstorms that visited North Dakota last month damaged the plants of the following elevator companies, principally on the 18th and 19th: Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co., Benedict; Bowdon Grain Co., Bowdon; Peppleston Elvtr. Co., Cathay; McCabe Bros. Co., Crete; Derrick Farmers Elvtr. Co., Derrick; Doyon Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, Doyon; Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.; Eldridge; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hannaford; Jessie Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co., Jessie; Manfred Co-op. Grain Co., Manfred; Shepard Farmers Elvtr. Co., Shepard; Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Steele; Barnes County Farmers Union Warehouse Co., Valley City.

Hunter, N. D.—A new feed mill building and warehouse has been completed here for the International Elvtr. Co., of Duluth. This mill building is fitted with a new Strong-Scott Attrition Mill and a 2,000-lb. Strong-Scott Mixer. The plant has 8 bins and 2 legs. A large warehouse was built for retailing, as well as an office building. Driveways were provided for bulk feed to the farmers. Fairbanks Dormant Scales were installed in the floor of the warehouse for retailing. General repairs were made at the elevator, which was motorized. Fairbanks-Morse Motors were used thruout the plant. The building is covered with galvanized iron and the owners will start operations at once. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for this work.

West Fargo, N. D.—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a Gerber Double Distributor in its elevator.

Sherwood, N. D.—As an aftermath of an elevator fire here about a year ago, H. M. Horgen, former elevator manager, recently entered a plea of guilty to second degree forgery, in court.

Alfred, N. D.—On account of poor crops in this section, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has closed its house and Manager Charles Knapp has gone to Nome, where he is with the Salzer Lbr. Co.

Mandan, N. D.—Excavation was started last month for the construction of a new 50,000-bu. elevator for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., which has given the contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. This new house will give the milling company grain storage capacity here for 150,000 bus.

Rock Lake, N. D.—The contract to build a 35,000-bu. actual capacity elevator for the Farmers Grain Co. was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. This new elevator replaces the one lost by fire a few months ago. It has 12 bins, an extra large size steel boot tank, full concrete slab foundation, one leg equipped with 11x6 Salem Buckets and boot tank pits, well hole, cupola, etc., all arranged for a second leg later. The elevator is iron clad. A standard driveway and alcove is equipped with Fairbanks Truck Dump Scale and Strong-Scott Dump. A 100-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale is installed on the 13-foot wide workfloor. The plant is designed for a larger size capacity grain cleaner which is to be installed later. A standard size office and motor room is detached from the alcove of the driveway 2 feet and is 12x20 feet in size. A 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor is installed in the motor room, driving the leg from below, transmitting the power to top of head by means of 1-inch manila rope drive. The approaches to and from driveway are concrete walls and dirt fill. This new plant was expected to be ready to receive grain by the forepart of August. The Farmers Grain Co. purchased the old Magnus & Noyes elevator at Starkweather, N. D., and the T. E. Ibberson Co. wrecked this plant and shipped all usable materials to Rock Lake to be used in the new plant.

OHIO

Martel, O.—We have sold the Martel elevator, and are at Caledonia, O., only.—J. A. Resler, prop.

Cleveland, O.—J. A. Streicher is now manager of the grain and feed department of J. Theobald, Jr., Inc.

Covington, O.—S. J. Rudy & Son have completed the addition of a Style "B" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Holgate, O.—Farmers Co-op Grain Ass'n has exchanged its old type of McMillin Wheel Hooks for the latest and a much stronger type.

Fremont, O.—Doubling of the coal storage space at the Peoples Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator is planned for later this summer.

Toledo, O.—Fire in the Saunders Mills, Inc., on the Eggleston Road, a few weeks ago, was put out by city firemen before much damage was done.

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 IMLAY ST., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Oakwood, O.—Oakwood Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares no par; incorporators: Laurel Carnahan, Forest J. Grove and W. C. Way.

Pataskala, O.—Fire, which originated in a gasoline station across the street, destroyed the elevator-warehouse of M. E. & C. L. Mead on Aug. 2; loss, \$4,500.

Columbus, O.—S. B. 470, exempting "track buyers" of grain from a tax of 1/2 mill per bu., has been passed by the Ohio Legislature and has gone to the governor for signing.

Brice, O.—Lightning struck the old power house stack of the Motz-Cook Grain Co. on July 13 and blew out the motor circuits. This was followed by the crusher motor blowing out the circuit fuses.

Groveport, O.—A cigarette or spark from a locomotive ignited some grass and the fire communicated to and slightly damaged stock of the Franklin County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n on July 19.

Franklin, O.—William G. Anderson, 67 years of age, pres. of the L. G. Anderson & Sons Co., operating an elevator, mill and lumber yard here, died July 24, at his home in this city, after an illness of three months.

Sugar Creek, O.—The Sugar Creek Farmers Equity Co., which had been sued by the local bank to collect a \$10,175 note, has paid the debt thru a refinancing program recently worked out, and the suit has been dismissed.

Deshler, O. — The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator had a close call when fire was discovered in a large pile of grain doors stored near the elevator. Quick work with a hand fire extinguisher and a few pails of water saved the day.

Fremont, O.—The alfalfa processing plant of the Great Lakes Sugar Co. was damaged by fire on July 16; loss, several hundred dollars. A quantity of alfalfa and meal was destroyed, and more than 60 employees were thrown temporarily out of work.

Kansas, O.—The Peoples Elvtr. & Supply Co., of Fremont, has purchased the Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s local elevator and appointed Basil Heller, of Amsden, manager. The Peoples Co. now operates three elevators, at Fremont, Kingsway and Kansas.

Kingsway, O.—John Brubaker, of Gibsonburg, was recently appointed manager of the Peoples Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator here. The house is being remodelled, new corn cribs erected and a hammer mill installed. A feed mixer may be added also.

Toledo, O.—Six country elevators owned by the Royce-Coon Grain Co. have been bot by the Mennel Milling Co., which operated them under lease last year. The Mennel Co., whose headquarters are in Toledo, also operates an elevator at Washington Courthouse.

Toledo, O.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Milling Co. had new equipment installed and was grinding alfalfa meal within three weeks after the recent disastrous fire, reported in the July 8 Journals. The office building, the dehydrators and one meal warehouse were not burned.

Austin, O.—Faye Junk, elevator operator, was painfully injured at his plant recently when a fall landed him on a moving belt, which hurled him to the floor, fractured three ribs and possibly puncturing a lung. He was taken to a hospital in Chillicothe.

Antwerp, O.—Our office was broken into the night of July 20. Two combinations and one steel door lock were broken from the safe, but the cash was not quite reached. Record books and papers were scattered about, but no loss sustained except a few postage stamps.—Antwerp Equity Exchange Co., P. E. Schumark, mgr.

The following Ohio elevator plants sustained wind storm damage recently: D. A. Oliver, Bowersville; G. M. & J. R. North, Groveport; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Maple Grove; Spurrier Bros., Marysville; Jones & Henderson, West Milton; Edison Mills, Edison; Patterson Milling Co., Picketon; Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Sabina.

Mt. Gilead, O.—The Buckeye Mill, owned by A. W. Patzlaff, was saved from destruction, on July 15, by the quick action of the fire department, when fire broke out in the elevator just under the roof, at 6:45 p. m. Within 10 minutes the blaze had been extinguished by chemicals, with but slight damage. The plant was erected in 1863.

Findlay, O.—A farmer brot some oats to the plant of the Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n on July 25, to be ground into feed, and later admitted knowing that he had hid some dynamite caps in the bin to keep them from the children. The oats reached the crusher and the caps exploded, the crusher being blown to pieces and the hammer mill being slightly damaged.

Eaton, O.—Truckers of Preble County who in the past are said to have been buying wheat direct from the farmers and selling it within and outside the county, are not taxable under the grain excise act, but the grain purchased and sold by a trucker is taxable to him as a merchant, and on the basis of 70% of the valuation thereof, according to an official opinion handed down by Attorney General John W. Bricker.

Whiteville (r.d. Metamora), O.—Lightning struck a transformer just outside Frank Nachtrieb's elevator, during a severe storm at 7:40 p. m., July 23, followed the power line into the buildings and in a few seconds the elevator burst into flames. In spite of the efforts of firemen from three nearby towns, the elevator, containing 10,000 bus. of wheat and corn, a car half full of wheat on the railroad siding and a truck were destroyed. Firemen succeeded in saving the office building, a short distance from the elevator. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. received damage to its plant in a recent wind storm.

Tahlequah, Okla.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the crib building and stock of the Tahlequah Mill & Elvtr. Co. on July 24.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Jacob Robinson, 72 year old retired grain dealer, died at his home in this city, on July 20, after an eight months' illness.

Lexington, Okla.—R. V. Eberly recently opened a feed mill here, and will retail sack feeds in addition to doing feed grinding and mixing.

Hobart, Okla.—The Hobart Flour & Feed Co. has bot the old Rock Island freight station and leased some adjoining property, and will enlarge its plant some time this year by erecting a new building.

Shattuck, Okla.—Neal Cross, who formerly operated a mill at Pampa, Tex., has taken over the Shattuck Milling Co.'s property, overhauled the machinery and opened for business. He and his family have moved to this point.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pullman, Wash.—Pullman Grain Growers are increasing their capital stock \$20,000.

Tilma, Wash.—The Sperry Flour Co. is building an addition to its grain warehouse.—F. K. H.

Bancroft, Ida.—An electric overhead Howell Truck Lift is being installed by the Bancroft Grain Growers.

Moro, Ore.—The Moro Grain Growers are installing a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift in their elevator here.

Odessa, Wash.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, delivered an able address before the Odessa Commercial Club recently on the grain business.

Wasco, Ore.—The Sherman Co-op. Grain Growers have increased their capital stock from \$22,500 to \$30,000 common and \$30,000 preferred.

Echo, Ore.—W. E. King has been appointed manager of the two local grain warehouses of the Sperry Flour Co., which have been opened for the season.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick-Rochdale Co. has completed installation of new scales at its warehouse and is now prepared to weigh the longest grain trucks.

Portland, Ore.—Lease on the Globe Grain Elvtr. here has been renewed for another year by Kerr Gifford & Co. Seasonal repairs are being made on the elevator.

Bothell, Wash.—C. E. Goodwin, formerly of Seattle, is the new manager at the Walters Feed Mill. He was connected with Albers Bros. Milling Co. for 30 years.

Walla Walla, Wash.—J. J. Chisholm, of this city, a director of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, suffered a fractured hip in an automobile accident July 28.

Seattle, Wash.—New officers of the Seattle Grain Exchange recently elected are: Pres., Gordon Shaw; vice-pres., Harry Wylde; sec'y, Al Touhy; treas., Dave Hughes.

Tacoma, Wash.—It is reported that a PWA project has been approved by Sec'y of the Interior Ickes for a grant of \$146,452 to the port of Tacoma for a grain elevator.

Latah, Wash.—A 40x100-foot addition to the grain warehouse of the Latah County Grain Growers was recently completed, doubling their storage capacity, which is now 150,000 bus.

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. is reported to be contemplating construction of another grain warehouse, which will make the seventh operated by this company.

Condon, Ore.—An office has been opened here by A. A. Ryan, who will buy wheat for Kerr Gifford & Co., of Portland. Mr. Ryan will continue operation of his Gwendolen, Ore., warehouse.

Monroe, Ore.—Ted Kowalsky has completed a new ironclad warehouse adjoining his feed mill. It is 32x110 feet and part of it is two stories high. Three units of cleaning machinery are being installed.

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Grain Co. has completed a new warehouse, which contains office rooms, retail selling of feeds and supplies being handled at the warehouse instead of at the mill as formerly.

Beaverton, Ore.—Charles Berthold's feed mill and warehouse have been taken over by the Washco Seed & Feed Co., which will operate a grinding, cleaning, mixing plant in addition to a grain storage warehouse.

Lewiston, Ida.—A 40-foot addition is being built to the old Vollmer-Clearwater grain warehouse by the Lewiston Grain Growers, 40 feet of an old warehouse near the stock yards being taken down to furnish the material for the addition.

Oregon City, Ore.—The Supreme Mfg. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: George C. Evans, Helen Fowler and Joseph B. Fowler; to engage in the manufacture and sale of mixed feeds and concentrates for poultry and livestock.

Almira, Wash.—The local grain warehouse of the Almira Trading Co. has been leased by the Sperry Flour Co., which will operate it this season under the management of Lyle E. Cubbage, who had also managed the business for the Trading Co.

Tilma, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. is enlarging its local warehouse with a 50x100-foot extension on the west end. The new addition, like the remainder of the building, will be equipped with modern electric machinery, electric lights, etc.

Seattle, Wash.—One of the oldest milling firms in the Pacific Northwest, the Charles H. Lilly Co., of this city, is retiring from the flour milling business. It will continue in feeds, seeds and fertilizers. The capacity of the company's flour mill was 500 barrels.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers are overhauling and renovating the recently purchased Farmers National Warehouse at this point. New underpinning is being put beneath the building thruout, it is being straightened and leveled and new floor installed where needed.

Lewiston, Ida.—Eaves Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; E. W. Eaves, pres. and general manager, was associated with the Vollmer-Clearwater Grain Co. for 40 years and was vice-pres. and manager. He retired from that company a year ago when it was purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Omans (Davenport p. o.), Wash.—Lee Jasper, manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s plant at Davenport, is having a number of additions and alterations made to the firm's warehouse at Omans. Sixteen bins are being built in the warehouse so that bulk grain can be handled. The bulk capacity will be 40,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—Painful and severe injuries were suffered by Denny A. Harris, assistant manager of the Continental Grain Co., this city, when his car collided with another automobile parked in the center of the road just outside of this city, and with no lights on. He received numerous cuts and bruises, a broken right leg and a broken left foot. He is in a local hospital.

Portland, Ore.—On account of complaints received from terminal interests, dealers in the Willamette Valley and members of the exchange, regarding the system of giving quotations on Willamette Valley oats, the Portland Merchants Exchange will return to the old system of quotations, which is the actual price that is bid for No. 2, 38-pound white oats, basis Portland.

Seattle, Wash.—The superior court has been asked by King County to rule on the taxability of grain valued at \$700,000, stored in the Port of Seattle Elvtr. and owned by the Continental Grain Co. and the Pacific Continental Grain Co., during the past two years. The county assessor is attempting to collect \$52,163 in taxes. The defense is that the grain is exempt as moving in interstate commerce.

Tilma, Wash.—The Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., who operate an elevator and warehouse in Tekoa and an elevator at Lone Pine, are erecting a new grain warehouse here, to be 50x200 feet, having a capacity of 100,000 bus. The structure will rest on continuous concrete sills, and will contain electric pilers, be electrically lighted and have the most up-to-date warehouse equipment on the market.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Washington State Grain Inspection Dept. has established a grain inspection point here, with James W. Church in charge, the office being in the Union Bank Bldg. Laboratory equipment, in charge of James Simonton, formerly with the Oregon State Grain Inspection Dept. at Portland, has also been installed. Cars may now be billed to Walla Walla for inspection and diversion.

Moscow, Ida.—About \$3,000 is being spent by the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. on its elevator to increase its efficiency in handling grain. Three new metal legs are replacing wooden ones, a larger scale is being installed, also a new truck dump. The old scales will be moved to the company's warehouse at Viola, in the same county, which is being re-constructed at a cost of \$15,000. The old Viola warehouse collapsed last winter.

Spokane, Wash.—The 1,000-barrel mill of the Spokane Flour Mills has been purchased by the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., of Moscow, Ida., which took possession the first of this month, and will operate it under the same name as formerly and under the same management, L. C. Lens. The mill will be thoroughly overhauled and new grain cleaning equipment and a new laboratory installed. A large grain elevator is a part of the mill plant.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Commission for Industrial Expansion conferred last month with a representative of the Macdonald Engineering Co. on the feasibility of building a large grain elevator here. The project has been under consideration by the commission for some time.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harrisburg, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has completed redecorating its office.

Ben Clare, S. D.—The Quaker Oats Co. had the T. E. Ibberson Co. repair and paint its elevator at this point.

LaBolt, S. D.—Ted Wechsler, of Correll, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Britton, S. D.—Ambrose Kelly is adding coal to his line of feeds, salt and feed grinding, nine coal bins being under construction.

Rapid City, S. D.—Fire caused by friction on belts on the tex rope drives damaged the elevator of the McMahon Co. July 15.

Centerville, S. D.—The Fleischmann Malting Co. has improved its elevators at this point and at Hurley, S. D., by installing Oglesby Hoists.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. had R. W. Oglesby overhaul its elevator, putting in new loading-out spout, Richardson Automatic Scales, cups and belt.

Tripp, S. D.—Mr. Furchner, of Plankinton, has leased the Shanard Grain Co.'s elevator here and will operate it under the name of the Furchner Grain Co. August C. Schmidt is manager.

Warner, S. D.—N. M. Morgan's elevator burned last month.

Salem, S. D.—Peter Dampman is now sole owner of the Dampman Grain Co., having purchased all of the stock, and the corporation has been dissolved. He will continue to operate the elevator.

Winfred, S. D.—W. G. Williams, who plans on going into business for himself, has resigned as manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and has been succeeded by Roy L. Kneisel of Grandin, N. D.

Bristol, S. D.—C. E. Jerome, at one time manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for many years, died recently of heart failure, at the age of 68 years. He moved to Vaughn, Wash., five years ago.

Ree Heights, S. D.—Frank Lewis, manager of the local elevator of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., died recently as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident. His widow and three children survive him.

Brookings, S. D.—A. C. Wettstad has been selected as the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, coming from Faulkton, S. D., where he was manager for the Tri-State Milling Co. He has moved his family to this point.

Clark, S. D.—J. E. Keenan, assistant manager of the Clark County Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for several years, has been elected manager for the coming year, succeeding his father, E. J. Keenan, who has been manager for 24 years.

Hosmer, S. D.—The Gottlieb Aman elevator burned July 16, the fire starting in the main office. Loss estimated at \$6,600; approximately 60% of the loss covered by insurance. About 1,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of rye were destroyed also.

Grover, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making extensive repairs in its plant. New equipment includes two Clow-Winter direct-connected geared head drives, four G. E. Motors, sectional dump grates, roller bearings, and a 20-ton Howe Scale, all supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Conde, S. D.—R. J. Lenz, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for 15 years past, ended his life recently while a patient in a sanatorium at Shakopee, Minn., for a nervous disorder, by throwing himself in front of a train that happened to be passing the sanatorium. Clarence Stoddard has succeeded him at the elevator.

Zell, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its 25-year charter, which expired recently, and celebrated the occasion of its quarter-century existence with a silver anniversary jubilee. A banquet was held, with the usual musical program and speaking, followed by a dance and later a lunch.

Egan, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. is changing the driveway and remodeling the elevator known as the old Larson Elvtr., which is now owned by Cargill Elvtrs., Inc. A new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale will be installed with a Strong-Scott Dump. A complete new driveway will be built, as well as an office building. The building will have iron roofs and the walls will be covered with lapsiding.

Aurora, S. D.—The new 35,000-bu. elevator reported in the Journals' last number as under construction here for George P. Sexauer & Son will be fitted with 18 bins and one leg, and will be iron clad. A 20-ton Howe Scale will be installed, with a Strong-Scott Air Dump. A large office and warehouse will be built in addition to the elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has started construction.

SOUTHEAST

Millen, Ga.—H. T. Jackson & Sons 50-barrel flour mill burned several weeks ago.

Atmore Ala.—The Atmore Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Lift.

Berkley Springs, W. Va.—Lightning was the cause of a fire which destroyed the flour mill of the Angle Roller Mills on July 27.

Barnesville, W. Va.—The interior of the feed mill of the Farmers Supply Co. was gutted by fire on July 15 which started in the elevator shaft of the mill.

Roswell, Ga.—During a severe electrical storm on July 15 the plant of the Roswell Milling Co. was struck by lightning at 10 p. m. and destroyed by the ensuing fire. Loss about \$15,000.

TENNESSEE

Ripley, Tenn.—The Ripley Milling Co. sustained wind storm damage to its plant in July.

Franklin, Tenn.—Howard McChesney Dobson, owner and pres. of the S. M. Fleming Grain Co., was married recently to Miss Annie Griggsby Campbell of Nashville.—B. C. T.

Memphis, Tenn.—The death of Thomas L. Davis, who until his retirement about two years ago had been connected with the grain and milling trade of this city for nearly 50 years, occurred recently. He was a partner in the corn milling firm of Davis & Andrews.

TEXAS

Vernon, Tex.—A new 10-ton scale with a 30x9-foot platform has been installed by the Martin-Lane Co.

Paducah, Tex.—The Allison Coal & Grain Co. recently added a new truck scale to its equipment, having a 34x9-foot platform.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Only slight damage was done at the J. C. Hunt Grain Co.'s elevator, on July 24, by two early morning fires.

Munday, Tex.—Equipment recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. included a 10-ton truck scale having a platform 22 feet in length.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Texas Milling Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Kay Kimbell, Coleman Carter, Jr., and W. L. New-som.

Royce City, Tex.—The elevator of J. G. Davison has been improved by the installation of a new 10-ton truck scale, having a 22-foot platform.

El Campo, Tex.—The Rice Mill Co. is erecting a warehouse of concrete blocks and brick, to cost \$15,000. It is being erected near the feed mill.

Athens, Tex.—George Waldrip, Inc.; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: G. S. Waldrip, Hayden Waldrip and Jack Booth; grain, feed and flour business.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Damage estimated at approximately \$1,000 was done by a slight dust explosion recently in an elevator shaft at the plant of the Universal Mills.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A petition has been filed by the Ft. Worth Elvtrs. & Warehousing Co. (which has over 5,000,000 bus. of grain storage in this city) for re-organization under the new bankruptcy act. A federal judge has appointed W. W. Manning of the Terminal Grain Co. temporary trustee for the company.

The following Texas elevator firms sustained damage to their plants in a severe wind storm on July 20: Perry Burrus Elvtrs., and Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas; Doggett Grain Co., Duncanville; Bewley Mills, Ft. Worth; Morrison Milling Co., Denton; Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., Saginaw; J. C. Hunt Grain Co., Wichita Falls.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co. plans the expenditure of about \$75,000 in improvements on the plant of the former American Maid Flour Mills, which it recently purchased, as previously reported in the Journals, and an additional marine leg to the elevator may be included in the improvements. Henry H. Cate is pres. and general manager of the company, which also includes Ernest B. Refner, connected with the grain trade of this city for a long time, and E. J. Fontain.

WISCONSIN

Holmen, Wis.—Erection of an up-to-date fire-proof mill is planned by M. Hendrickson, who has bot a site.

Poynette, Wis.—A feed mill on the Archie Carmichael farm burned last month; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. The mill, a three-story building, was a landmark.

Mayville, Wis.—Dodge County Malting Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators: Anton Krause, W. J. Barndollar and Robert Haglund.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for August has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5% per annum.

Strum, Wis.—The Farmers Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. which went into bankruptcy last spring, has been bot by Dan VanGorden, of Alma Center, and has been opened by him for general feed and grain business. The purchase price was about \$2,500.—J. M. Olson.

[Concluded on page 104]

Field Seeds

Cotulla, Tex.—The Huth Seed Co. has purchased a Standard Seed Cleaner of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Iowa City, Ia.—A branch office has been opened here in charge of Richard H. Grillet by the Sioux City Seed Co.

Lafayette, Ind.—About 100 attended the weed and seed conference July 17 at Purdue University, 65 firms being represented.

Memphis, Tenn.—Frank S. Love, now at Jacksonville, Fla., has closed his Memphis office. He is sec'y-treas. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n.

Harrisburg, Ore.—The Jenks-White-Kropf Seed Co. now is receiving ryegrass, peas and vetch, having converted a large warehouse into a seed cleaning plant with new machinery.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—The Chas. H. Lilly Co., of Seattle, has sold its store here to L. H. Goodhue, a former employee, who will operate it as the Skagit Grain & Seed Co., Inc.

Archbold, O.—An addition, 30x59, three stories high, will be erected by Ivan W. Werder, proprietor of the Archbold Seed & Feed Store, for storage, and equipped with elevating machinery.

Seattle, Wash.—The business of the San de Fuca Seed & Packing Co. will continue, altho its pres., Sidney P. Stevens, of Evanston, Ill., died July 19 at Nellie Juan, Alaska, while on a fishing trip.

Toronto, Ont.—The Saskatchewan provincial government has repudiated responsibility for a loss of \$300,000 in the purchase of seed oats by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., for the province. As sponsor for the pools the Dominion government may have to pay.

Portland, Ore.—A reduction from 43½¢ to 40¢ min. 30,000 pounds, has been made on the seed rate from Mount Vernon and Burlington to Portland, effective Aug. 1 in supplement to NPCFB tariff 1-S. At the same time a new rate of 31¢ on 40,000 pounds will become effective.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—Seed wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed valued at \$10,000,000 is to be purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation for distribution in the Dakotas and Montana to drouth-stricken farmers, under plans formulated at St. Paul, Minn., by F. R. Wilcox, of Washington, head of the F.S.R.C.

Lind, Wash.—A. J. Urquhart, manager of the Union Elevator & Warehouse Co., attended a conference at Washington State College July 30 and presented data showing the rate at which mixtures have appeared in Big Bend Baart, and urged the maintenance of the experiment station

at Lind for the purpose of keeping this strain of wheat pure.

Portland, Ore.—How changing agricultural conditions in a community can influence the policies of a store is exemplified by the relatively new pea-reel manufacturing enterprise conducted by the Duthie Seed Co. In earlier days the company was content to provide the seed and a few cultivating tools, but this year more than 500 pea reels for use on Inland Empire farms will be manufactured and distributed by the company, according to R. W. Neville, manager.—F.K.H.

La Grande, Wash.—The seed industry in Union county, rapidly gaining in importance, was given new impetus here at a meeting of the Blue Mountain Seed Growers' Ass'n, which has been granted a charter as a co-operative group. H. H. Huron, of Imbler, was elected pres. The board was empowered to blend and certify seed in the name of the ass'n rather than in individual names. At the close of its first year of operation, the organization has sold seed to many states and a shipment to a Canadian university, probably for experimental purposes. Ladak alfalfa and crested wheat grass are among the leading seed crops raised.—F.K.H.

The California seed law is uniform in its application in that there are no distinctions as between a regular seed dealer and a grower selling seed of his own production. It is admittedly true that it is impossible to cover in our inspection all of the seed sold "over the fence" by growers. It is too true that some of the seed so sold is of inferior quality and, doubtless, is the major medium for the distribution of weed seed. The fault and also the remedy, does not rest on the seller as much as it does on the buyer. In other words, the buyer is his own worst enemy and the law cannot protect him against himself.—L. M. Jeffers, California Dept. of Agriculture.

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July compared with July, 1935, in bus. except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Chicago .....	.....	1,000	.....	18,000
Duluth	151,475	6,833	350,978	1,524
Minneapolis	169,700	213,300	100,020	110,430
New York .....	.....	1,188,000	.....	.....
Superior	76,945	778	277,892	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	12,100	9,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	116,200	60,200	88,800	109,200
New Orleans	1,300	3,900	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Wichita	7,800	1,300	5,200	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	2,000	1,000	1,000	.....
Kansas City	2,800	4,200	9,000	4,200
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	119,000	182,000	268,800	102,200
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	1,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. ..	17,000	162,000	.....	107,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	37,100	.....	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. ..	430,000	.....	398,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	349,250	.....	30,400	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	522,000	159,000	517,000	4,000
Indianapolis ..	7,000	.....	15,000	.....
Toledo	31,200	.....	.....	.....

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

New Seed Trade-Marks

The De Kalb Agricultural Ass'n, De Kalb, Ill., has registered the representation of a pair of wings on an ear of corn as trade-mark No. 375,043 for seed corn.

The Farmers Co-operative Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., has registered the words "Purchasing Marketing Co-operative" in a triangle as trade-mark No. 374,459 for field and garden seeds.

F. Rynveld & Sons, Inc., New York, have registered the autographic signature the house of "Rynveld" as trade-mark No. 371,608 for seeds, bulbs and shrubbery.

Misbranded Seeds

William G. Scarlett & Co., of Baltimore, sold 30 bags of rye seed to the Capital Grain & Feed Co., Montgomery, Ala., labeled, in part, "Germ. 90.00%, September, 1935." A sample of the seed was found by the State of Alabama to germinate only 62% in October, 1935. Seizure was made of 3½ remaining bags of the seed and the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Alabama ordered their destruction.

F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Atlanta, shipped to Anniston, Ala., three bags of seed corn which were found to be misbranded as to germination. The entire shipment was seized by the U. S. marshal, and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama ordered the corn delivered to a charitable institution to be used exclusively for feed.

A shipment of 100 bags of oats was made by the Sun-Field Seed Service, Chicago, to Meridian, Miss., labeled, in part, "Mammoth Cluster Oats." The seed was found to be a northern midseason oat, probably of the Victory variety, and not Mammoth Cluster. The remaining 87 bags of the seed were seized by the U. S. marshal and the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi ordered them destroyed.

Corn Varieties for Silage

By T. E. OBLAND AND H. C. KNOBLAUCH
of Rhode Island Exp. Station

Jordan at the Maine station made one of the first tests of early versus late corn varieties for silage. In seven trials covering a period of five years, late southern varieties produced an average yield of a little over 17 tons per acre, while Maine Field Corn averaged a little more than 11 tons. The Southern Corn averaged 5,036 pounds of dry matter per acre and the Maine Field Corn 4,224 pounds. In digestible dry matter the yields were 3,251 pounds and 3,076 pounds per acre respectively. Jordan concluded that the early type is the more profitable for silage, since nearly as many pounds of digestible dry matter per acre are produced and with about five and one-half tons per acre less of green material to handle.

White and others at the Connecticut station in a comparison of Eureka, Leaming, and Pride of the North found that the early type, Pride of the North, produced 60 per cent and Leaming a medium-late, produced 80 per cent of the yield of Eureka, the late type. This was on the green-weight basis. On the milk yield basis it would require 1.2 acres of the early and 1.1 acres of the medium type to equal one acre of the late variety. In milk yield on the tonnage basis it required only 0.75 ton of early and 0.87 ton of medium to equal one ton of late. It was concluded that "on farms where the price of milk is low and it is desired to save as much grain as possible, Medium should pay best; but on a farm where available corn land is limited and the price of milk reasonably high, Late should pay best." In a later feeding trial it was found that the dry matter of the late-variety silage was slightly less efficient than that from the medium and early types. The dif-

ference was small and not considered of practical importance.

Wiggans at the Cornell station compared four varieties of corn for silage: Eureka, Luce's Favorite, Cornell 11, and Early Huron. These represented different types with respect to length of growing season. Eureka represented the longest season type with the others in the order named. The medium-late type, Luce's Favorite, produced on an average only 3 per cent less dry matter per acre than did the Eureka. It is pointed out "that the advantage of the later type over the earlier type in total dry-weight production is due partly to the larger differences in exceptionally good corn years, when high yields are universal and extra production has the least value." The following suggestion is offered with regard to the type of corn for silage: "The best type of corn for silage is one which utilizes the growing season to the best advantage in the production of dry matter, but which at the same time reaches, at least three years out of five, a stage of maturity which may be loosely described as the dough stage."

Cheyenne an Outstanding Wheat Variety

Early replies from farmers making application for certification of their Cheyenne wheat fields indicates approval of the variety. Many grew it in 1936 for the first time. Most of them this year agreed that it ripened several days before other wheat this year. It yielded slightly more in most cases, stood more and did not lodge.

The University of Nebraska college of agriculture considers Cheyenne the best all-around variety. It is characterized by stiff straw, prolific stooling and a short, erect head. It is a good combine variety and with these machines growing in popularity in eastern Nebraska, further evidence as to the interest in Cheyenne is shown. For the past 5-year period it has the highest yield of any variety of wheat at Lincoln as well as for the average of all state stations.

Canawa, a New Winter Wheat

In 1921 there were grown on the Agronomy Farm near Morgantown, W. Va., 19 varieties of soft winter wheat, each rather badly mixed. Something over 2100 head selections were made from these varieties and grown in individual plant rows in 1922. Among these were 125 head selections made from the variety grown under the name of Canada Hybrid. One of these head selections, namely, 1-22-1125, is the parent of the new variety named Canawa from the three words Canada and West Virginia. It has purplish stems, awnless nodding spikes, white glabrous glumes, and semi-hard, red, short seed.

R. J. Garber and L. S. Bennett of the College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, in a recent Bulletin 272 state that during the twelve-year period 1923 to 1934 inclusive, Canawa has been grown in comparable row tests at Morgantown with Trumbull and Fulhio, two pure-line selections made at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and well adapted, particularly Fulhio, to West Virginia.

Canawa is a smooth, soft, red winter wheat and has medium-sized spikes that droop when the grain is ripe. The straw is purplish and stiff and has shown very little tendency to lodge. For

a wheat belonging to the soft red winter class, Canawa has seeds that are relatively hard.

The yielding ability of Canawa as revealed by the experimental test is equal to that of Fulhio, a high yielding wheat under West Virginia conditions. In co-operative tests with farmers, Canawa produced significantly greater average yields than did the wheats now commonly grown.

Barley Smut

By Professor J. E. HOWITT, Guelph, Ont.

Recent investigations have shown that there is a black loose smut of barley in some of the states to the south of us and also intermediate forms between brown loose smut of barley and covered smut of barley possibly hybrids. It is suspected that black loose smut of barley and some of these intermediate forms may be present in Ontario.

Common or brown loose smut of barley is apparently the most injurious barley smut in this province. Thirty counties report that loose smut of barley is becoming more serious each year.

This smut appears in the field just as soon as the barley begins to ear out. It converts both the grain and the chaff into a brownish black smut mass which is soon blown away by the wind, leaving only the naked central axis of the ear.

The important points in the life history of this fungus are similar in every respect to that of the fungus causing loose smut of wheat. The most important point to bear in mind is that this fungus is carried over as the dormant fungous threads (mycelium) inside the seed.

Prevention. This smut cannot be prevented by any seed disinfectants. The measure for its prevention are the same as for loose smut of wheat, namely, resorting to the hot water seed treatment or to seed selection from non-infected fields.

Covered smut of barley is common in Ontario but does not appear to be nearly as troublesome as common loose smut.

Symptoms. It appears about two weeks after the grain ears out. The grain and chaff are converted into a black powder, but the smut mass remains covered. Each smutted grain is enclosed in a delicate white skin. This smut is found in the threshed grain in the form of black irregular masses.

The important points in the life history of this fungus are:

1. The spores are scattered during the threshing and handling of the grain.
2. The fungus is carried over from season to season as the spores on the seed.

Seedling infection only takes place.

Methods of prevention are (1) sprinkling with formalin of the strength of one pint to forty gallons of water; (2) the ethyl mercuric phosphate dust treatment. (Improved Ceresan).

The black loose smut of barley is similar to the common or brown loose smut of barley except that the smut mass is black. The intermediate forms spoken of are similar to common loose smut of barley and cannot be distinguished. Germinating the spores and examining them under a microscope is the only way to be sure as to the identity of these smuts.

The fungus which causes black loose smut of barley and some of the fungi which cause the intermediate forms are carried over as spores

on the seed and can be prevented by seed disinfectants such as formalin and (Improved Ceresan).

Several times we have received reliable reports of loose smut of barley having been prevented by treating the seed with formalin. This would lead us to suspect that it must have been black loose smut or one of the intermediate forms which the men were dealing with.

Revamped A.A.A. Invalid

In the federal court at Boston, Mass., Judge Elisha H. Brewster on July 23 declared marketing agreements under the A.A.A. unconstitutional.

The government was prosecuting 28 milk dealers of Greater Boston for violating the milk marketing agreement.

In a previous Boston milk license suit the court had declared the agreements unconstitutional, and the government first started to take an appeal, but dropped it in the Circuit Court after the law had been amended to its present form.

This is the first adverse ruling in the lower courts against the amended A.A.A. An appeal will be taken. The A.A.A. was ably represented by John Dickinson, assistant U. S. Attorney General.

In the cotton processing tax case Justice Brewster was upheld by the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Brewster in the milk case just decided said:

It can hardly be denied that the avowed end and aim of the amendatory act in no wise differs from that of the original. The taxes, control, the price fixing by license or agreement were all parts of a statutory plan, the end and purpose of which was to regulate and control agricultural production, or a matter beyond the power delegated to the federal government. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.

The Supreme court has stated in unmistakable language that the changes wrought by the amendment in 1935 did not cure the infirmities of the original act which were the basis of the decision in *United States v. Butler*. The exaction still lacks the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agricultural production, a matter not within the power of congress.

I do not decide whether congress has the power to enact legislation authorizing the secretary of agriculture to impose regulations upon the sale of milk in interstate commerce. I only decide that, as yet, congress has not enacted such legislation. What it has done is to pass a law intended to control and regulate the agricultural industry, to the end that the agricultural purchasing power may be increased.

Argentine corn was offered July 30 at 86½¢ cif New York, duty paid.

Brandon, Man.—An impostor has been defrauding seedsmen of small sums by representing himself to be the son of A. E. McKenzie, who has no sons and is a leading seedsman.

T. MAURICE SCOTT
CAR LOT BUYER
TIMOTHY SEED
What Have You to Offer?
419 Merchants Exch. Main 2007
ST. LOUIS, MO.

To Sell or Buy FIELD SEEDS

Write, wire or phone the
nearest office of the

SIoux CITY SEED CO.
SIoux CITY, IA. CARROLL, IA. ALGONA, IA. NORFOLK, NEB.
SIoux FALLS, S. D. FAIRMONT, MINN. ALBERT LEA, MINN. BILLINGS, MONT.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

GROWERS OF
Dependable SEED
Write FOR
INFORMATION AND PRICES

Seed Oats Sweet Corn Garden Seed Field Corn Grass Seed

O & M SEED CO.
GREEN SPRINGS OHIO

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Grain Carriers

A dozen boats have been chartered to carry wheat from Fort William to Duluth.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, July 31 denied the railroads permission to grant three free stops in transit.

The R.F.C. announced Aug. 5 that it would make loans to motor carriers for part payments on new equipment. Your Community Cartage Co., can easily get started.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending July 25 numbered 55,022, against 33,357 during the like week of 1935 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—Obstacles to the movement of Canadian grain thru the United States were the subject of a conference with Sec'y of State Hull July 28 by exporters and steamship representatives.

An increase of 20 per cent in grain shipments during the third quarter of the year, compared with the third quarter of 1935 is estimated by the grain com'te of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

Proposed rates on seeds in I. & S. No. 4170 have been found justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, except rates on timothy, millet, sorghum cane and sudan grass seeds and except transit charges on sorghum cane and sudan grass seeds.

In 26,140, Red Star Milling Co. v. A. & R. Examiner A. G. Hagerty has found unreasonable the rates on non-transit shipments of grain and grain products to Memphis and destinations in Arkansas and Louisiana. Reparation is proposed.

G. E. Blewett of Fort Worth, sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. is demanding lower rates. On the same amount of grain and same mileage Texas farmers, he finds, pay out in one year \$1,600,000 more freight than the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Interstate Commerce Commission July 30 postponed from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 the prescribed rates of 41c from Laurel and 43c from Billings, Mont., to Seattle and Portland. The present rates of 39 and 40.5c respectively are to remain in effect pending further consideration.

Western Trunk Line tariffs have been published on grain from Northern to Southwestern Missouri effective Aug. 1, giving joint distance rates if the movement is interstate, thus allowing transit at Kansas City, Kan., Atchison and Leavenworth.

Chicago, Ill.—A petition filed in the federal court by the B. & O., Pennsylvania, Big Four and Nickel Plate asks the suspension of the order by the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing grain rates effective Aug. 1 from Illinois points to Chicago. The Commission July 30 postponed the effective date to Oct. 30.

Following permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Western carriers have reduced rate one-third to one-half on roughage and hay to drouth areas in the Northwest. The roughage rate, which is cut one-half, is effective on corn-stalks, beet tops, ensilage, etc., while the hay rate, cut one-third, includes vegetable meals, like soybean and linseed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied Minneapolis millers the 8-cent rate to Chicago, or any transit on Southwestern grain. Transit will be allowed at Minneapolis on wheat moving from Duluth to Chicago in the order issued Aug. 1 in I. & S. No. 4134, this concession aiding Minnesota millers in using Canadian wheat in competition with millers at Buffalo.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 3 refused to grant the Class I railroads an extension after Dec. 31, 1936, of the emergency freight rate increases. One extension of six months after July 1 had been granted. Grain and flour were not affected, but the emergency increase on mixed feeds amounts to 20c per ton. The increases went into effect in 1935 on a petition filed by the carriers Aug. 24, 1934.

While there has been no change in Argentine values during the present week, ocean freight rates between the River Platte and American ports have increased materially due to a widespread demand for ships as the United States has begun to buy Argentine corn in large quantities. Freight rates from the Argentine have been very low for the past few years. The recent increase has amounted to about \$1.50 to \$2.00 a ton, which makes a difference of four or five cents a bushel in price. Shipments this week are reported to be 787,000 bus., bringing the year's total to 32,669,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Kansas City Hearing on Commodity Act

[Continued from page 112]

these rules specifically provides that no member shall be guilty of making or circulating false reports relative to the business affairs of other members; and the statement of Farmers National Grain Corporation implied that the business of other firms was less in amount than the investigation showed to be the case.

The statement of the officials of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was made public in connection with its efforts to sell stock in the corporation. A misrepresentation of facts for such a purpose is everywhere condemned and could not be countenanced by a Board of Trade under the strict disciplinary rules of such organizations. A public correction of such misstatements in such cases can hardly be criticized.

The statement referred to, therefore, may subject the Farmers National Grain Corporation to disciplinary action by the Board of Trade, and such action is under consideration now.

The incident has been reviewed by the officials of the Kansas City Board of Trade who are of the opinion that the public correction of the misleading statements of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is beyond any reasonable criticism, and that their responsibility to the ass'n requires that consideration be given to the matter of discipline. In the circumstances, the statement emanating from the Public Relations Department of the Board of Trade appears to be a mild measure, which not only was fully justified by the circumstances but was a matter of justice to the competitors of Farmers National Grain Corporation and a warning to prospective purchasers of stock.

The Kansas City Board of Trade does not, and has never, discriminated against co-operative ass'ns. It has freely admitted them to membership in the ass'n and has treated them in all respects justly and equitably.

In general, and with respect to the Farmers National Grain Corporation in particular, the officials of this Board of Trade have been more than lenient with its co-operative members. This preferred treatment results from the fact that such ass'ns seem to be favored by the law and from a disinclination to appear unfriendly to such enterprises.

On the other hand, the co-operative associations, and particularly the Farmers National Grain Corporation, have for years maintained an attack upon this Board of Trade, other similar organizations, and the exchange system of marketing in general. The Farmers National Grain Corporation prints and distributes a sheet known as "The Co-op Reporter," thru which it carries on a campaign of propaganda of this kind, without hindrance from the Board of Trade.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has no intention of discriminating against co-operative members and, therefore, has no objection to a regulation intended to prevent such discrimination; but it suggests that if co-operatives desire to maintain memberships in such organizations, they should adhere to the same standards of ethical conduct that are expected of other members.

Counsel for Farmers National Grain Corporation made no denial of the inaccuracy of the statement issued by that organization, upon which this controversy is focussed.

Speaking for the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Mr. Elton L. Marshall, counsel for the co-operative, testified in part as follows:

"It is their (Farmers National Grain Corporation) thought that this Act is sufficiently broad that the Secretary of Agriculture has the right to make a regulation, which, if necessary, shall control the releases that are made by the public relations com'te or any other com'tes of the contract market which deals with the rights and directly affects the interests of the members who have been admitted to membership on that contract market."

BE PREPARED!

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ENABLE YOU TO HANDLE

NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

DON'T DELAY

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

Supply Trade

Kansas City, Mo.—C. W. Horner, supt. of the local plant of the National Biscuit Co. and a brother of O. W. Horner, of Horner & Wyatt, died July 30.

Chicago, Ill.—D. O. James, long identified with the development of power transmission units, died recently. He invented many types of gear reduction units, and headed the company which bears his name.

Chicago, Ill.—The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau has just issued a new catalog descriptive of its extensive grain and seed testing devices. A copy of this catalog will be sent Journal readers on request.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors it was voted to change the name of the Magnetic Mfg. Co. to the Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co. The former name will be retained in a subsidiary capacity until the new corporate name has been definitely established.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co. is advising the grain trade of the reduction in price of the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter. Grain dealers who are now interested in this meter can secure detailed information by writing the company. The company also announces the appointment of A. F. Rucks as gen'l manager, W. C. Bennett in charge of eastern territories, and E. D. Wacker in charge of the western area.

Chicago, Ill.—A new bulletin describes in detail the operation and construction of the Fairbanks-Morse model 32-E diesel engine. Working features and the functions of the various parts are made entirely clear thru the use of many drawings and sectional views. Two fundamental principles underly the extreme simplicity of this engine: two-cycle (as opposed to four-cycle) design, and airless injection of fuel. These two features,

Death of Harvey C. Miller

Harvey C. Miller, aged 73, pres. of the Keystone Warehouse Co., of Buffalo, pres. of Scott Bros. truckers of Philadelphia, of the Merchants Warehouse Co., Philadelphia, and of the Tidewater Terminal, Norfolk, Va., died July 24 at Philadelphia, Pa.

He was a native of Double Creek, Md., and was well known to the feed trade and to old timers in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



HARVEY C. MILLER, Philadelphia, Pa., Deceased.

with the crank-case scavenging principle of air supply and exhaust, require a minimum of moving parts in the engine. This results in greater reliability and lower maintenance costs. Simplicity of design, modern manufacturing methods, skilled workmanship and high-grade materials all contribute to the successful performance of the engine wherever power is required. This present model 32-E represents two decades of constant improvement. It is backed by engines in use totaling more than a million horsepower.

Conference on Warehouse and Exchange Acts

[Continued from page 107]

question whether one not connected with the grain business should be permitted to enter a federally licensed warehouse, or to peddle information. Outside people have no business in a federally licensed warehouse.

MR. CLUTTON: Where the same person takes the grain in and out it is immaterial, but when the warehouse receipts pass into the hands of the public if information was not made available as to the quantity and kind of grain in store a great clamor would arise.

We have no objection to inspection four or six times a year.

WESTON B. GRIMES: I would assume that with the consent of the warehouseman the government would have no objection to the bankers' com'ite.

WALTER SCOTT, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade: The policy of our exchange is to think first of the holder of the receipt. Any material difference should be made known to our exchange at once. We favor Mr. Clutton's suggestions.

MR. YOHE: Our U. S. licensed warehousemen always have had the quantity on hand, but we have had to have grades made up.

WM. H. McDONALD, Chicago, wanted to know how the grade would be determined in the bin.

J. A. SCHMITZ, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster: For 34 years we have done estimating. We did it four times a year. Now we do it twice a year. We do the work and the bankers' com'ite goes along and sees us do it. All grain must be weighed in and out of an elevator and the figures are given to the state to check daily receipts and shipments. We have 77 weighmen, all bonded as to fidelity.

MR. SCOTT: At Kansas City all weights at the elevators are by the departments of the two states of Missouri and Kansas.

MR. GRIMES: The same is true at Minneapolis. In no case may an employee be designated as a weigher. I do not agree that the suggested regulation is sufficient, under the Federal Reserve Board's regulations governing bankers' advances on warehoused collateral. I suggest a federal registrar be established.

MR. CLUTTON: We have no objection to a federal office of registration.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago: Receipts to be deliverable must be registered.

MR. McDONALD: The warehouseman, not the inspector, should be responsible for keeping grain in condition.

When grain in store seems likely to go out of condition the warehouseman must first call in the inspector, under Sec. 21 of the Act, to give "an opinion that by re-elevating, screening, blowing, cooling or drying the grain can be brought back into condition," before giving notice to those interested. Within 24 hours, with the "approval of the inspector," the warehouseman shall turn the grain. Under Sec. 22 also the warehouseman must have "the approval of the inspector," before giving notice that grain can not be conditioned. Thus the federal Act places the responsibility not upon the warehouseman but upon the inspector, without whose permission he can do nothing

MR. STURTEVANT: I have had a federal house several years and whenever the grain needed turning I ordered the superintendent to turn it.

MR. SCOTT: Our sampling department does not pass on keeping quality.

MR. McDONALD: Whoever has to guarantee the quality is entitled to the added protection of sampler refusing to permit unloading into the house of grain that is going to go out of condition.

MR. STURTEVANT: I certainly would not want to operate a federal warehouse if the grain was subject to approval by a Board of Trade sampler. When we unload grain in a public warehouse it is for delivery. In a federal house it is for all purposes.

MR. CLUTTON: Under our rules we require a person delivering grain to keep the grain insured. There should be some such provision in the regulations.

MR. YOHE: We are sympathetic toward the proposals.

Adjourned.



IMPROVED PYROIL

These two photomicrographs show the amazing ability of Improved Pyroil to stop damaging corrosion on frictionized metal parts. Left: a bearing run in high-grade oil. Right: bearing run in same grade oil with Pyroil, only, added. Note freedom from corrosion—chemical attack! Pyroil supplies an oriented film—reduces surface tension—reduces friction—speeds operation—cuts costs all around. Send for Free facts, charts and material of distinct value. Mfrd. and Guardd. by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 167 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Every Container
Bears This Signature

W. V. Kidder
Founder

Feedstuffs

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., has published a revised edition of its booklet on soybean meal.

Scabby barley, which hogs usually will not eat, may be safely fed to chickens. It gives about the same results in the hen's ration as normal barley. It is also safe to feed scabby barley to cattle and sheep.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The executive com'te of the Linseed Meal Educational Com'te has recommended a standard method of labeling bags with the triangle identifying manufacturers as members of the com'te.

Elkader, Ia.—Suit has been started in the district court here by the Iowa Chemical Co., of Cedar Rapids for \$1,000 damages and a general accounting against the Farmers Commission Co., of Monona, the Shores Co., and M. W. Wright of Cedar Rapids, for alleged infringement of formula and copying of tags for mineral feed. Judgment of \$2.95 is asked for each bag sold. E. E. Collins, plaintiffs' attorney, threatens suit against other Iowa dealers in mineral feeds.

Digestibility of ground and whole oats was studied by R. Steinhardt, who reports in Land-wirtschaft Versuchs-Stat. that marked individual variation was found in tests with adult work horses. For animals in whose faeces a large proportion of unchewed oats was found, the highest digestibility was found with ground oats. In these cases whole oats seemed to require a more liberal supply of digestive juices. In the case of healthy horses, crushed oats were not better utilized than whole oats. Grinding increased digestibility only with respect to protein, and that only to a very small extent. The view is expressed that crushing or grinding oats for horses is only justifiable in the case of abnormal individuals.

Cottonseed Cake in Fattening Cattle

In a co-operative test carried out with the Haley-Harris Company, commercial feeders of Sterling, Colo., a comparison of supplemental feed values was made in a simple test, the results of which served to substantiate earlier findings with regard to the beneficial value of cottonseed cake when fed with the beet by-product combination.

Three pounds of cottonseed cake fed daily with a wet beet pulp, beet molasses, and alfalfa hay ration to 3-year-old steers increased the daily gain from 1.54 pounds per head to 2.48 pounds per head daily and reduced unit cost of gain.

Each ton of cottonseed cake replaced, or was equal to, 31,397.06 pounds of wet beet pulp, 1,919.72 pounds of beet molasses, and 5,632.79 pounds of alfalfa.

This early co-operative feeding test very forcefully demonstrates the necessity of adding some high-quality commercial supplement to beet by-product fattening rations if maximum and most economical gains are expected.

Altho cottonseed cake has been shown beneficial when fed in beet by-product rations, results in this particular test seem to show that 2 pounds per head per day of cottonseed cake for yearlings is too great an amount to be economical. It is true that the addition of cake to a ration of barley, sunflower silage and alfalfa hay increased the rate of gain considerably. It also decreased the amount of barley, sunflower silage, and alfalfa per unit of gain, but the feed cost was increased so that 2 pounds of cake proved uneconomical. Furthermore, it had no

desirable effect on dressing percentage or carcass grade, even tho it did increase selling price.

Experimental work at other stations has demonstrated quite definitely the economy of adding 1 pound of protein supplement to a grain, silage, and hay ration.

An additional amount of cake over ½ pound per head per day saved only small amounts of feed required per hundredweight gain and at the same time increased cost per unit of gain.—*Bull. 422, Colorado Exp. Sta.*

Feed Mfrs. on Honor Roll

Colby A. Porter, pres. of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, in a recent bulletin to members states that the ass'n has had reasonable success in using the Honor Roll as a means of keeping the wholesalers and manufacturers trading in legitimate circles.

"The success of the Honor Roll depends entirely on us as individual members of the feed industry. We cannot expect 100 per cent co-operation on this score if we do not buy strictly from those who have pledged their intentions of working with the legitimate dealers by placing their names on the Honor Roll. We have no control or influence on firms not listed."

Soybean Oilmeal as Cattle Feed

Soybean oilmeal has not given as good a finish and the cattle have sold at a lower price than those fattened on linseed oilmeal in the cattle feeding tests at Iowa State College, Ames, during the past 2 years.

Last year the cattle fed soybean oilmeal gained as fast and really had as good finish as those getting linseed oilmeal, but they weren't as sleek in coat, didn't appear to have the finish and sold at a lower price, according to C. C. Culbertson, who is in charge of the tests. To find whether or not it might be possible to feed soybean oilmeal during most of the feeding period and then switch to linseed oilmeal for a short time before the cattle are marketed and get a satisfactory finish, one lot this year was fed for 6 months on soybean oilmeal and then linseed oilmeal for 2 months.

In comparison with this lot are two other groups—one fed soybean oilmeal for the full 8 months and a check lot which got linseed oilmeal for the full feeding period. The calves fattened on these rations will be shown the visitors who attend the Iowa Cattle Feeders' "Hey Day," Aug. 14 at Ames.

Another feature of the experiments this year was to determine whether there is a difference in soybean oilmeal made by different processes. One lot was fed the "new" process (solvent process) as the protein supplement for the full feeding period. The "old" process (expeller process) meal is the usual brown, nutty flavored soybean oilmeal which has been sold. This was used with one lot of calves for the full period, and another lot was switched to linseed oilmeal.

The gains of the calves on soybean oilmeal and linseed oilmeal have been much the same so far in the feeding period. Which protein supplement will prove the more profitable will depend largely on how the cattle sell at the end of the feeding period. They will be appraised by a packer buyer and cattle salesman from one of the commission companies cattle feeders' day so that those attending will get an idea of prices and how the returns from the different feeds compare.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
June 27.....	19.50	25.00	17.35	20.25
July 3.....	21.50	25.50	17.50	20.50
July 11.....	26.00	29.00	20.00	22.85
July 18.....	28.00	31.00	21.65	25.00
July 25.....	25.00	26.00	20.00	24.50
Aug. 1.....	25.50	26.00	25.00	28.65
Aug. 8.....	25.50	26.50	23.50	28.25

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal
June 27.....	19.05	21.10	96	28.40
July 3.....	19.15	21.25	1.04	29.00
July 11.....	22.75	25.00	1.17	35.50
July 18.....	22.75	25.60	1.29	38.50
July 25.....	22.25	25.10	1.31	38.50
Aug. 1.....	22.60	29.50	1.32	41.00
Aug. 8.....	25.65	29.75	1.38	43.40

	Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
June 27.....	31.50	23.50	21.00	67
July 3.....	32.00	25.00	21.00	75
July 11.....	34.00	31.00	21.00	91
July 18.....	35.00	32.50	21.00	92
July 25.....	37.00	32.50	25.00	92
Aug. 1.....	37.00	33.00	25.00	1.12
Aug. 8.....	37.00	35.00	27.00	1.10

Pickled Feed

The addition of acids for the preservation of foods has been practiced for a long time, according to Professor J. K. Wilson, bacteriologist of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who says:

"Sauerkraut, pickles and silage are good examples. Therefore, why not add acids if it is suspected that a sufficient quantity to preserve the crop is not going to develop spontaneously?"

"This can be done if an acid is selected which will not injure the health of the animals. Perhaps the most profitable acid for this purpose is phosphoric.

"It will preserve the crop and then serve to increase the phosphorus content of the feed for the animals and finally enhance the fertilizing value of the material to be spread on the land.

"It does away with feeding bone meal while the animals are being fed on silage.

"Approximately 17 pounds of the 90 per cent sirupy acid to a ton will do the trick; 20 or even 25 pounds apparently will do no harm. If only 11 pounds are added the crop will usually carry the acidity to the preservation point."

The new method has been tried out in 1,000 silos. Burnt out crops are preserved so they will provide an all the year round green fodder at a cost of 50 to 75 cents per ton.

The "high protein" crops particularly responsive to the new treatment include alfalfa, red or alsike clover, sweet clover and soy beans.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses	Protein, Fat, and Fibre
	—Feed or Grain—
	Analyzed at
	Reasonable Rates
	Ryunon Testing Laboratories 1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois "Ryunon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"



KELLY-DUPLEX

Corn Cutter and Grader Aspirator

It polishes, and sacks the corn.

NEW 1936 MODEL

Write for General Catalog

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.
Springfield, Ohio

Using Soybean Oilmeal in Feeds for Poultry and Live Stock

From paper by Professor J. W. HAYWARD
before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed
Dealers Ass'n

In line with our experiments and those of many other investigators I think we can safely say that a properly cooked soybean oil meal contains a more complete protein than other supplements that are of vegetable origin. In fact its protein is similar to milk protein in feeding value and superior to most other forms of animal protein. Properly prepared soybean oil meal is one of the safest and most palatable feeds available for livestock and poultry.

Altho soybean oil meal is an excellent single protein supplement, I do feel that better results will be had from rations for poultry and pigs if considerable care is used in formulating these respective rations. Of course we all appreciate that vegetable protein concentrates contain considerable less minerals, especially calcium, phosphorus, and chlorine, than the concentrates of animal origin, therefore we all plan to add minerals when soybean oil meal is substituted for some of the animal protein in poultry and pig rations.

Deficiency in Vitamin G—Due to the cheapness in price of soybean oil meal during the past year many people have been tempted to use excessive amounts of it in such rations as baby chick starting mash. From our experiences with this problem we are led to believe that when we substitute soybean oil meal for all or a large part of the milk products in baby chick rations, we are dealing with other nutritive problems than protein. We know that dried milk for instance contains considerably more of certain accessory factors, which Cornell University and others have called vitamin G, than soybean oil meal, meat scraps and most commercial grades of fish meals. A ration deficient in vitamin G will produce slow growth in baby chicks for the first few weeks. We feel that this vitamin G complex is made up of two factors, one necessary for growth and the other an anti-paralysis factor. When no milk is fed in baby chick rations and the protein supplement is chiefly dried fish meal, chicks will not grow very rapidly, but more than that, most of them will be partially paralyzed, have crooked toes, etc. Now when soybean oil meal makes up all of the protein concentrate and no milk is added, we do not find any indications of paralysis, but ordinarily the chicks do grow more slowly than when 5 or 10 per cent of milk is used.

In practical poultry rations we have found it possible to supply some of the necessary vitamin G by using at least 5 per cent of a good, green colored alfalfa leaf meal and perhaps 3 to 6 per cent of vacuum or steam dried fish meal. However, since alfalfa leaf meal and fish meal may vary considerably in vitamin G content, while milk products are a very dependable source of this vitamin, we are recommending that baby chick starting mash should contain 5 per cent of dried milk. Then when this vitamin G requirement is thus met the remainder of the ration may contain 10 to 15 per cent of properly prepared soybean oil meal.

In rations for growing pullets and in rations for laying hens the picture is a little different: here we find the vitamin G requirements very low, unless we consider the hatchability of the eggs. Therefore we recommend 12 to 16 per cent of a properly prepared soybean oil meal in a developing and laying mash providing these mash contain at least 5 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal. If these conditions are met, as little as 2 per cent of dried milk and any proportion of meat scraps and fish meal desired may be used in the remainder of the ration. It has been our experience with this mixture of feeds containing not more than 2 per cent of dried milk and 12 to 14 per cent of properly prepared soybean oil meal, that production and hatchability of eggs is practically equal to that of hens fed

a ration containing relatively high levels of dried milk and meat scraps.

In other words, we have been stressing that the combination of two or more proteins is usually superior to one protein alone regardless of the nutritive value of each individual protein concentrate. This holds true in rations for pigs as well as rations for poultry. Regarding pigs, for instance, it has been our experience that pigs weighing 50 to 60 pounds in dry lot are much better off when fed a good quality soybean oil meal in combination with tankage and alfalfa meal, along with corn and minerals, than they are when fed the same quality soybean oil meal with alfalfa meal, corn and minerals, at least until they reach the weight of about 100 pounds. In fact this trio mixture of soybean oil meal, tankage and alfalfa meal will usually give much better results in growth and fattening qualities when fed to pigs of all weights than a ration containing the usual run of soybean oil meal found on the open market when combined with alfalfa meal and minerals. We are not intimating at all that a properly

prepared soybean oil meal is not a better buy on the market today for feeding pigs than tankage.

Mr. Robison's numerous experiments at your experiment station have shown that a good quality soybean oil meal is equal to tankage for feeding pigs, but I am sure it is his experience also with pigs fed soybean oil meal in place of tankage to grow slower between the weights of 50 to 100 pounds, and be more susceptible to disease than those fed a trio mixture of soybean oil meal, tankage and alfalfa. With this in mind then we think we are justified in recommending a trio mixture for pigs in dry lot: this mixture consisting of two parts of soybean oil meal, one part tankage and one part alfalfa meal.

The above discussion of rations for pigs concerns dry lot rations entirely. Naturally when pigs are out on good pasture they do not need alfalfa meal in the ration, and then we are quite sure that on pasture pigs will make excellent gain on soybean oil meal and minerals fed in combination with corn or other fattening grains.

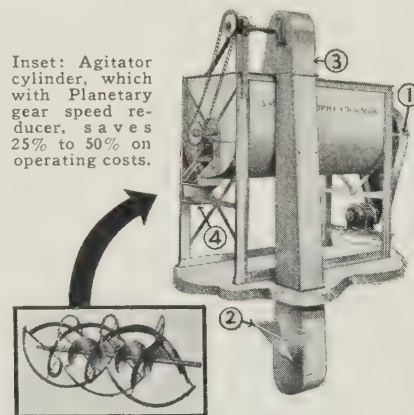
STRONG-SCOTT

EQUIPMENT that SATISFIES

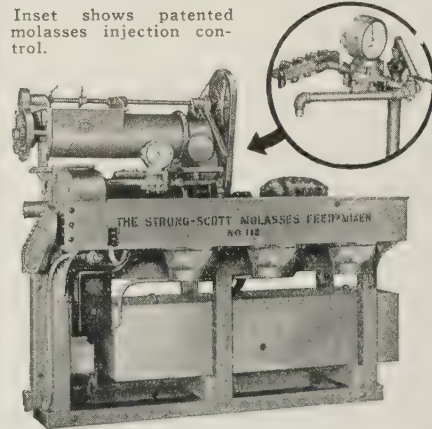
THOROUGHLY MIXED DRY FEED

The Strong-Scott Triple Action Feed Mixer is a complete one-man unit that mixes perfectly and economically. It is built to last.

1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive cuts power costs. One-ton mixer requires only 5 h. p.
2. Loading hopper.
3. Elevating leg.
4. Sacking spout.



Inset shows patented molasses injection control.



Lumpless. Golden Brown MOLASSES FEED

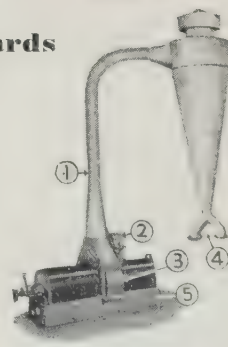
The Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer has a patented molasses injection control (see above) not to be found in any other mixer. The molasses feed is correspondingly better and so are the prices you get for it. Write for details.

STRONG-SCOTT Pneumatic Attrition Mill Eliminates Fire and Explosion Hazards

1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity.
2. Adjustable non-choking feeder.
3. Removable cover for changing plates.
4. Feed is cool when sacked.
5. Unusually heavy base—sturdy construction.

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Calf Feed

By C. W. SIEVERT

Grain mixtures to be fed in addition to remixed dry skim milk may be quite simple. The following are some that are suggested:

Georgia	15 lbs. linseed oil meal
3 parts cracked corn	½ lb. salt
2 parts ground oats	Louisiana
1 part wheat bran	300 lbs. ground corn
1 part cotton seed meal	100 lbs. wheat bran
1% bone meal	6 lbs. salt
1% salt	4 lbs. bone meal
Massachusetts	Michigan
30 lbs. ground oats	10 lbs. ground corn (or barley)
30 lbs. red dog flour	10 lbs. ground oats
25 lbs. Yellow corn meal	10 lbs. wheat bran
	10 lbs. linseed oil meal

Most experiment stations, including those above quoted, recommend several mixtures. The following shown in U. S. D. A. leaflet No. 20 is typical of most mixtures:

3 parts cracked corn and 1 part wheat bran.

3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran and 1 part ground oats.

3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats and 1 part linseed oil meal.

A calf two weeks old will eat only a handful or two of grain per day. By the time the animal is four weeks old it will eat about one-half pound per day; at six weeks, one pound; at 8 weeks, one and one-half pounds, and at ten to twelve weeks, two pounds per day. Three or more pounds per day may be given later if the calf is not gaining satisfactorily.

Don't forget to continue feeding remixed dry skim milk when using simple grain mixtures. Fourteen to 16 pounds of remixed skim milk a day after the calf is four to five weeks old will be about the right amount.

For best growth continue the milk until the calf is six months old. In many cases it may be used to advantage up to 8 and 10 months of age.

Skim Milk and Cod Liver Oil—Experimental work at Beltsville, Md. (U. S. D. A. Experiment Farm), has shown that the use of whole milk may be dispensed with after the third day. After the third day of whole milk feeding, skim milk is substituted for the whole milk and a small amount of cod liver oil is added to the skim milk. They use about 20 cubic centimeters (equivalent to one tablespoonful) of cod liver oil per day. Too much cod liver oil is apt to be detrimental, but the amount indicated gives excellent results.

The regular feeding program involving hay and grain mixtures is followed.

Calf Meal—Dry skim milk used as an ingredient in a grain mixture makes it possible to discontinue the use of remixed skim milk after the calf is old enough to get along well on mixed feed and water. The age at which this is possible depends somewhat on the feeding method and the composition and dry skim milk content of the dry feed.

U. S. D. A. leaflet No. 20 says, "Special calf meals are substitutes for whole milk, but better calves can be raised on fresh or dry skim milk than on any milk substitute yet devised."

Calf meals have been used for many years with varying degrees of success. Such meals are mixtures of well milled grains and grain products with protein concentrates of both vegetable and animal source. The good calf meals contain appreciable amounts of dry milk. An approximate measure of the value of a calf meal is the amount of dry skim milk it contains.

Calf meal is usually fed wet by mixing with six to eight times its weight of warm water. Such a mixture of meal and water is then substituted in place of whole milk starting at about two weeks of age and making the change from whole milk to the meal mixture gradually, so that the calf is on the meal mixture alone when it is seven

to eight weeks old. Some of the meal may also be offered in dry form as a further supplement.

Calf meal for wet feeding is usually finely ground so that the suspension in water is fairly stable. Anything but fine grinding allows the heavier particles to settle out.

A calf meal devised at the Beltsville (Md.) station of the U. S. D. A. is as follows:

50 parts finely ground corn
15 parts linseed oil meal
15 parts finely ground rolled oats
10 parts dried blood flour
10 parts dry skim milk
½ part salt

This example is typical of calf meals. Commercial mixtures built up along similar lines may be made. The following is suggested:

Calf Meal, by American Dry Milk Institute:

600 lbs. fine ground yellow corn
400 lbs. dry skim milk
400 lbs. flour middlings or white shorts
300 lbs. ground oat groats
200 lbs. blood flour or meal
100 lbs. linseed oil meal
40 lbs. steamed bone meal
20 lbs. salt
5 lbs. concentrated cod liver oil.

Guaranteed analysis: Protein, 24%; fat, 3%; fiber, 3½%.

Attempts have also been made to change some of the starch in calf meal to a more easily digested form. One way of doing that is by means of ground malted barley. Malted barley contains diastase, a starch splitting enzyme which changes starch to malt sugar. The above formula may be changed to contain barley malt by using 200 pounds of finely ground malted barley in place of 200 pounds of ground oat groats. The fiber guarantee will be increased to 4 per cent. The feeding directions would be to mix one pound of the calf meal with two or three pounds of hot water. Let the mixture cool, or allow to stand for an hour or two. Then add about five pounds more water of the proper temperature to make the mixture ready for feeding.

Dry Calf Feeds—During the last few years there has been increasing interest in dry calf feed to be used as the milk and grain part of the ration. Calves are started on whole milk, and may be changed over to a remixed dry skim milk basis when two or three weeks old. They are offered the dry calf feed and in due time are changed over to the dry feed and water. Good quality hay must be used as in any other suitable calf feeding method.

Dry calf feed should not be finely ground. It is desirable to have ingredients ground as coarsely as possible. In that way dustiness is avoided, making it easier for the calf to eat, and also aiding in keeping the feed box clean. The following mixture is suggested:

Clemson College:

34 lbs. ground yellow corn
35 lbs. ground oats
20 lbs. cottonseed meal
10 lbs. dry skim milk
1 lb. salt

A Mill Stream Entoleter

A new type of Entoleter, the Mill Stream, has been perfected by the Products Protection Corporation.

A few have been in commercial use about a year and have proven effective in destroying such insect life that otherwise could escape from the grain of the mill stream; and by propagation cause infestation of the mill and of ground stocks.

The electrical treatment of the Mill Stream Entoleter is by high voltage and high frequency corona. This treatment causes no physical or chemical changes in the grain, nor is the viability of seeds affected. Germination tests of seeds treated ten times have proven the viability to be still unaffected.

The Mill Stream Entoleter is started and stopped by push button control. It is automatic in its continuous treatment of the uninterrupted

flowing grain stream which enters at the top and discharges by gravity from the hopper below. It is also suitable for the treatment of some freely flowing feed stocks.

The Mill Stream Entoleter is now available in two sizes—200 and 400 bushels per hour. Electrical energy requirements from 4 to 7 K.W. These are constructed to meet safety requirements. Electrical equipment is of dust tight construction as per specifications of the Underwriters' Laboratories Class 2, Group G equipment for dusty locations.

GROWING PULLETS NEED WAYCO

(Vitamin G bearing condensed whey)

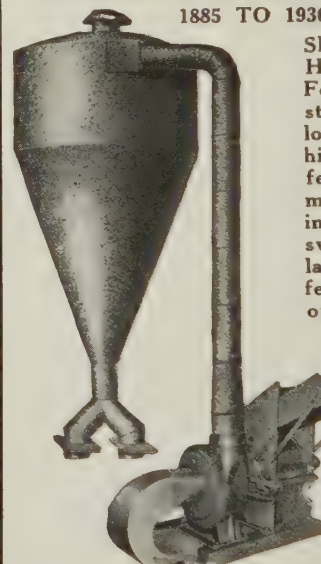
Its high lactose content helps the birds assimilate calcium and build strong frames.

A Profitable Side Line for Grain Dealers Complete information on request

WHEY PRODUCTS CO.
LA FAYETTE, IND.

GRUENDLER

1885 TO 1936



Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed mixing plant? Write for Bulletin "Your Own Feed Plant."

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

New Trade-Marks Registered for Feeds

McGlothlin & Sollars Co., Washington Court House, O., has registered the words "El Vito" as trade-mark No. 370,147 for cattle and stock feeds.

Seeman Bros., Inc., New York, the word "Mate" No. 375,408 for dog food.

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, the word "Surecattle" No. 376,413, for stock food.

Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., the word "Nibs" No. 376,281, for dog food.

Wilbur-Ellis Co., San Francisco, the words "Seine Boat," No. 377,614, for stock feed.

California Pet Foods Co., Sacramento, the word "Bonnie," No. 375,928 for animal and pet foods.

Pet Milk Co., St. Louis, Mo., No. 374,570, for skim milk powder. The word "Pet" in outline lettering.

Vita-Fresh Dog Food Corp., Long Island N. Y., the words "Vita-Fresh Dog Food," No. 378,768, for dog food.

Nu Lac Yeaston Co., Jefferson, Ia., the word "Nu-Lac" No. 377,089, for medicated foods for cattle and poultry.

Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, the words "Gold-Flake" in a double circle, No. 376,705 for horse and cattle feed.

Lancaster, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., the word "Sun-D," No. 370,108, for vitamin D concentrate to be added to feeds.

G. Fred Obrecht, Baltimore, the words "Egg-o-Milk," No. 374,315 for a supplement to poultry, hog and dairy feeds.

Louis A. Federer, the Fedco Co., Rosemead, Cal., the word "Fedco," No. 370,463, for poultry, rabbit, bird and dog feed.

Seaboard Packing Corporation, New York, the words "Dog-O-Mine," No. 378,237, for canned food for carnivorous animals.

Eff Laboratories, Inc., Cleveland, O., the word "Caratone," No. 371,629 for concentrates rich in vitamin for animal and poultry food supplement.

Pacific Limestone Products Co., Santa Cruz, Cal., the letters "Kal Kar" on a black ground, No. 376,489 for grit for poultry, calcium carbonate for poultry and stock.

National Coast Products Corporation, Swedesboro, N. J., the representation of a dog's head in a triangle and the word "Spunky," No. 377,316 for canned dog and cat food. Also the representation of a dog and a cat wearing hats,

Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during May and during the five months ending May, compared with May, 1935, and the five months ending May, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

	IMPORTS		Jan. 1 to June 1	
	May 1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	551	14,136	3,398	63,101
Coconut cake.....	3,916	2,343	24,474	18,852
Soybean cake.....	290	5,483	10,160	46,272
Cottonseed cake.....	195	1,996	1,547	28,323
Linseed cake.....	1,365	945	4,751	5,283
All other cake.....		275	1,184	3,707
Wheat feeds.....	38,649	38,538	131,229	185,100
Tankage	5,292	1,532	25,512	8,427
Fish scrap, meal.....	2,469	800	22,563	22,200
Beet pulp	3,935	4,441	11,611	20,707
	EXPORTS			
	May 1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	373	318	1,316	1,860
Cottonseed cake.....		8	2,348	14
Linseed cake.....	13,635	14,400	77,962	71,760
Other oil cake.....	900		15,502	30
Cottonseed meal.....	41	41	1,561	520
Linseed meal.....	891	1,930	3,825	6,270
Other oil meal.....	4,418	210	14,570	810
Fish meal	214	1,040	3,645	12,000
Mxd dairy fds.....	207	158	820	860
Mxd poultry fds.....	229	157	994	789
Other mxd fds.....	521	128	795	530
Other feed, bran.....	742	313	4,831	2,765
Kafir, milo, bus.....			8	2,898
Oyster shell.....	6,678	4,800	30,609	22,900

with the words "Top Hat," No. 377,317, for canned dog and cat food.

Rolling Oats for Colt Feed

Draft colts fed rolled oats require a little less feed per pound of gain and make slightly larger daily gains than when fed whole oats. This is the conclusion reached by A. B. Caine, animal husbandry professor, at Iowa State College, after 2 years' study of the effects of feeding prepared and unprepared grains and roughages.

Feed is the largest single item of expense in colt raising and, in recent years, due to the scarcity of feeds, the cost of producing colts has been increasing. Reducing the amount of feed required to bring the colt to the working age, therefore, is of economic importance to the farmer. The cost of rolling oats varies from 12 to 15 cents per hundred pounds, which adds 3.2 to 4.5 cents to each bushel of oats used.

Altho prepared oats are not always as palatable to livestock as whole grain, all the colts on the test, except one, relished the rolled grain after the first three feedings, and none refused whole oats at any time during the trial. At the end of the experiments the colts fed rolled oats appeared to be fatter than those on the whole grain.

Because colts fed prepared grain required more time, on the average, to eat the same amount of grain by weight than those on the whole oats, it is assumed that slower consumption of grain means more complete mastication and better utilization of feeds. More time was required, also, to consume chopped hay than whole hay.

Wheat and Rye for Fattening Calves

M. L. Baker in the bulletin of the University of Nebraska reports that five lots of calves were fattened on the following rations: (1) shelled maize; (2) ground wheat; (3) ground rye; (4) a mixture of equal parts of ground wheat and shelled maize; (5) a mixture of equal parts of ground rye and shelled maize. Each lot was also fed alfalfa hay ad lib. The trials were repeated in 3 different years and the detailed results are given.

Shelled maize was found to be more palatable than ground wheat and ground rye, with the result that the calves fed the latter as sole concentrate consumed more alfalfa hay, and consequently made larger daily live weight increases. Those fed shelled maize gave higher killing percentages and lower percentages shrinkage in shipment. Their carcasses graded better than those fed on either ground wheat or ground rye. The calves fed shelled maize had superior market finish, and the inclusion of shelled maize in a ration where ground wheat or ground rye is the sole concentrate, is recommended during the last 2 to 3 months of fattening.

The mixtures of shelled maize with ground wheat or ground rye gave intermediate results. Ground wheat was found to be distinctly and consistently superior to rolled wheat. The coarse grinding of wheat and rye is recommended.

Direct comparison of ground wheat with ground rye showed a slight advantage for the former, which was found to be more palatable towards the end of the 200-day experimental periods.

Calves fed ground rye required longer finishing periods.

Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in tons, were:

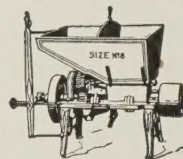
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	4,357	4,304	.....	.....
*Boston	901	807	.....	.....
*Chicago	12,742	8,819	49,621	24,748
*Kansas City	7,850	2,400	19,800	20,350
*Milwaukee	1,055	970	11,215	8,269
*Minneapolis	1,989	1,382	42,727	23,864
New York	152	144	.....	.....
Peoria	14,390	6,640	15,672	8,015
*Millfeed, bran and shorts.	.....	.....	*Millfeed, bran and shorts.	.....

Farmer members of wheat locals affiliated with the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, will meet in Spokane on Sept. 1 in a special meeting, to decide whether the regional co-operative shall borrow from the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C., \$510,000 with which to finance the purchase of stock from the Farmers National Grain Corporation.—F. K. H.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-weigher or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Spokane, Wash., The Pacific coast's 96-million dollars annual poultry business of which Washington State contributes \$21,000,000, forged ahead during the first six months of 1936 with an estimated gain of from ten to fifteen per cent.—F. K. H.

Moscow, Idaho—A 3-day meeting of the recently organized Idaho Poultry Improvement Ass'n opened July 29. Among the leading speakers on the program were Profs. C. E. Lampeman, head of the University Poultry Husbandry Dept.; Prof E. N. Gildow, Veterinarian; Prof. Glenn Dunlap, experiment station bacteriologist.—F.K.H.

Vitamin "A" Requirements in Poultry Feed

From address by Dr. J. S. HUGHES, professor of chemistry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., before American Feed Mfrs. Assn.

The whole process of raising chickens has shifted, as you all know. The best poultry raisers put their chickens up on wire and they don't get on the ground at all.

The practice of confining the chickens and feeding an all-mash ration has gone a little faster than the research work.

One hundred grams of poultry feed needs anywhere from 120 to 300 units. Remember that 0.6 of a gamma equals a unit.

Dr. Russell of New Jersey places the requirement for young laying pullets at 2.2 units per pound, 500 units per 10 grams. He claims he gets this potency about 40% in yellow corn, about 900 units per pound, 40% by using 2½% of alfalfa that runs right close to 5 milligrams per hundred. It is a good deal better than the ordinary first quality.

Also, for your poultry work there is a new product on the market some of you men might be interested in called green buttermilk. It is made in Kansas City, Mo. They conceived the idea, also a patented process, of going out and cutting the young grass, grinding it and condensing it with the buttermilk. They have a product that is 25% grass solids and 75% milk solids. In actual practice they go out and bring the spring pasture into the winter feed lot. And anyone who knows anything about nutrition knows that as yet the feed manufacturer has not put into the bag all the nutrients of green grass. I believe these men are on the right track and that there will be some very interesting developments.

You are going to have to look around a bit and get some good quality alfalfa in there or you are going to cause them a lot of trouble. And after you put that vitamin A in there, you are still a long way from a perfect bag of feed. From time to time in the future, when the chemists and scientists find out something about it, they may be able to tell you how to put in the gizzard factor and these others that are causing a lot of trouble right now. The difficulty right now is the fact that the poultry man has gone a little too fast. He has put his young poultry on these screens, it has been carried thru up into the laying house, and he has increased his pullet mortality 18% in the last 10 years because he is not growing good, thrifty pullets. It isn't in the bag yet. They are off the ground, off the grass.

There is going to have to be a lot of research work done or those chickens are going to have to go back on grass to get the proper feed. The research departments of the colleges and the manufacturers ought to work very closely together and get that material so you will have 100% perfect feed.

For poultry, I would rely on dried cereal grasses or alfalfa. I would not rely—I am not knocking cod liver oil—but I would not rely

upon cod liver oil as yet for vitamin A potency. Although I will say this, it seems to be a good deal more potent than carotene. If you take the same number of units of cod liver oil and the same number of carotene and feed it to your animals, your cod liver oil seems to be a little more efficient. But you have no problem at all if you use a good quality alfalfa.

Is C. E. Huff Losing Support?

In connection with the direct or indirect advancement of \$6,000,000 by the government to keep the Farmers National Grain Corporation afloat, that company made claim to handling 20 per cent of all grain received at the Kansas City market. Also it was claimed that in the first 10 days of July the co-operatives received 7,000,000 bus. of grain in the Kansas City market, compared with less than 2,000,000 bus. in the corresponding period of 1935.

The Kansas City Board of Trade delved into the official records and ascertained the following facts:

The total of all wheat receipts in the Kansas City market in the first ten days of July totaled 11,430,000 bus. Of this amount the Farmers National and its affiliated co-operatives received only 1,419,000 bus., and not seven million.

From the time of the Farm Board experiment in stabilizing wheat when millions of bushels of wheat were sold thru the Farmers National, the rapid decline in business of this firm is evidenced by the following figures:

Year	Total Wheat Receipts Kansas City Bushels	Handled by Farmers National Bushels	Percentage of total Per cent
1931.....	145,798,000	31,538,000	21%
1932.....	83,722,000	14,542,000	17%
1933.....	69,952,000	12,634,000	18%
1934.....	67,679,000	8,957,000	13¼%
1935.....	68,557,000	5,720,000	8½%

The amount of wheat handled by Farmers National out of total receipts in the above years indicates a severe loss in country patronage, as evidenced by the ratio decline to only 8½ per cent of the total receipts of grain in the Kansas City market.

Since July 1, Kansas City has received 24,429,892 bus. of wheat. Public storage stocks here total 13,125,239 bus., of which Farmers National has only 1,623,943 bus. in its Kansas City public elevator.

Books Received

INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK of Agricultural Statistics for 1934-35 has recently been issued as a volume of 900 pages giving for 49 countries their area of arable, grass, forest and other land, area under cereals, their production of 28 crops, imports, exports, stocks of cereals, prices, freight rates and statistics of fertilizers, by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, price 90 liras, not including 10 per cent for cost of postage and packing.

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	91	.....	.....	.....
Boston	770	704	.....	.....
Chicago	881	671	48	154
Ft. Worth	.....	506	.....	.....
Kansas City	14,676	35,388	2,304	15,000
Minneapolis	139	252	.....	.....
New York	.....	26	.....	.....
Peoria	20	140	20	60
St. Louis	1,128	276	684	72

Model state laws to carry out the soil conservation benefit payments of the A.A.A. are being drafted at Washington. State law makers will enjoy such dictation.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

JACOBSON

UNIVERSAL GRINDER

for every grinding purpose

Here is the mill that combines lasting durability and remarkable grinding quality.

Write us for full information. Let us tell you more about this hammermill which you must eventually buy.

ALSO

Vertical Feed Mixers
Electro Magnetic Separators
Corn Cutters

Corn Shellers

Crushers

A complete feed mill machinery line . . . reasonably priced.

A.E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.
1084 TENTH AVE. S.E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocconut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Pounds to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels
600	18.75	1000	31.25	1400	43.75	1800	56.25	2200	68.75
610	18.91	1010	31.46	1410	43.96	1810	56.46	2210	68.96
620	19.07	1020	31.67	1420	44.17	1820	56.67	2220	69.17
630	19.23	1030	31.88	1430	44.38	1830	56.88	2230	69.38
640	19.39	1040	32.09	1440	44.59	1840	57.09	2240	69.59
650	19.55	1050	32.30	1450	44.80	1850	57.30	2250	69.80
660	19.71	1060	32.51	1460	45.01	1860	57.51	2260	70.01
670	19.87	1070	32.72	1470	45.22	1870	57.72	2270	70.22
680	20.03	1080	32.93	1480	45.43	1880	57.93	2280	70.43
690	20.19	1090	33.14	1490	45.64	1890	58.14	2290	70.64
700	20.35	1100	33.35	1500	45.85	1900	58.35	2300	70.85
710	20.51	1110	33.56	1510	46.06	1910	58.56	2310	71.06
720	20.67	1120	33.77	1520	46.27	1920	58.77	2320	71.27
730	20.83	1130	33.98	1530	46.48	1930	58.98	2330	71.48
740	20.99	1140	34.19	1540	46.69	1940	59.19	2340	71.69
750	21.15	1150	34.40	1550	46.90	1950	59.40	2350	71.90
760	21.31	1160	34.61	1560	47.11	1960	59.61	2360	72.11
770	21.47	1170	34.82	1570	47.32	1970	59.82	2370	72.32
780	21.63	1180	35.03	1580	47.53	1980	60.03	2380	72.53
790	21.79	1190	35.24	1590	47.74	1990	60.24	2390	72.74
800	21.95	1200	35.45	1600	47.95	2000	60.45	2400	72.95

Reducing pounds to bushels without loss of time or expensive errors during the rush of grain to market is accomplished by the use of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables. These 12 tables are printed from large clear type on seven cards of heavy six ply tough check and so arranged that all reductions for each grain are exposed at the same time.

The number of bushels and pounds over in any weight of grain from 600 to 12,090 pounds is shown at the immediate right of the given weight. Open spaces between groups of five weights and rules between columns minimize the opportunity for error in reading.

The seven cards are 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index and spiral wire bound across top so as to facilitate quick reference to any table. These convenient tables show the reduction of any weight from 600 to 12,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. Weight 1 lb. 3 ozs. Price \$1.50 plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Improved highways are encouraging the delivery of larger and heavier loads of grain at country elevators, thereby increasing the opportunity for error and the need for greater care in reducing the weight to bushels. We have just published a four card set of Direct Reduction Grain Tables which reduce any weight from 6,600 to 17,590 lbs. to bushels of 48, 56, 60 and 70 pounds by ten pound breaks. Weight 11 ounces. Price \$1.00 plus postage. Order 4870 Spiral.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Reducing Weights to Bushels of 48 Pounds for Barley, Buckwheat and Hungarian Grass Seed

Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels
6600	137.50	6700	139.58	6800	141.67	6900	143.75
6610	137.71	6710	139.79	6810	141.88	6910	143.96
6620	137.92	6720	140.00	6820	142.09	6920	144.17
6630	138.13	6730	140.21	6830	142.30	6930	144.38
6640	138.34	6740	140.42	6840	142.51	6940	144.59
6650	138.55	6750	140.63	6850	142.72	6950	144.80
6660	138.76	6760	140.84	6860	142.93	6960	145.01
6670	138.97	6770	141.05	6870	143.14	6970	145.22
6680	139.18	6780	141.26	6880	143.35	6980	145.43
6690	139.39	6790	141.47	6890	143.56	6990	145.64
6700	139.60	6800	141.68	6900	143.77	7000	145.85

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

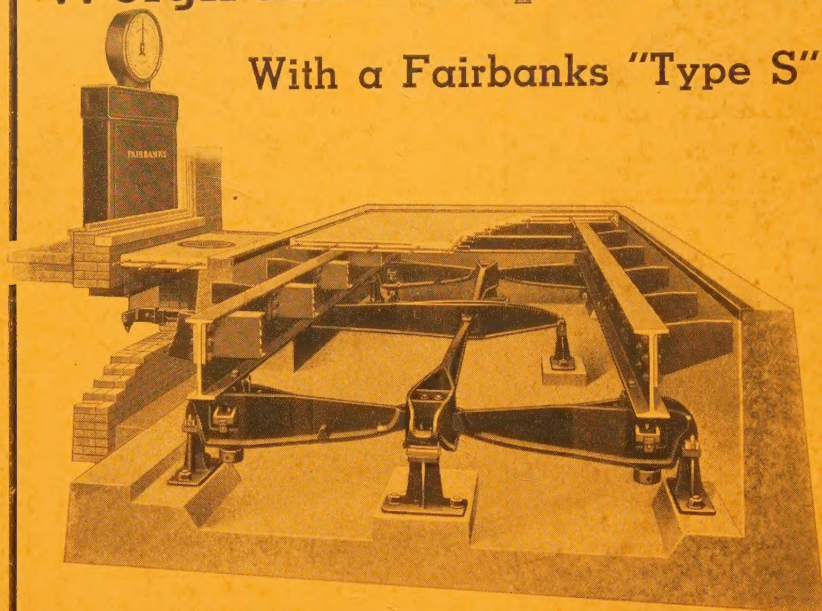
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Weigh and Dump SPEEDILY, ACCURATELY

With a Fairbanks "Type S"



Fairbanks "Type S" motor truck dump scales were especially built to meet the special requirements of grain elevator service. Their mechanism is amply strong to withstand sudden impacts and the heavy strain of starting and stopping. The load is *suspended* from the knife edges—and does not rest rigidly upon them to cause undue wear or misalignment.

Weight is read on the big double-faced dials, visible from both truck and office — and a Printomatic Weigher will deliver accurate, *printed* weight tickets if you wish. For full information, address Department K 391, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house.

FAIRBANKS



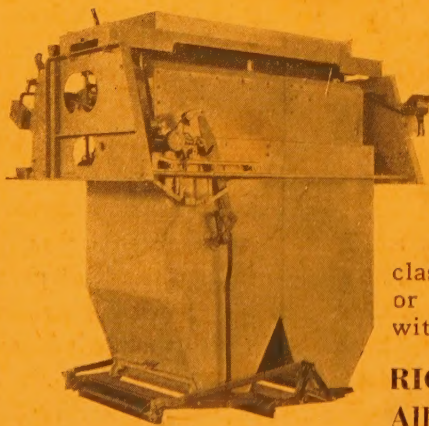
Scales

P R E F E R R E D T H E W O R L D O V E R

6745—SA 22,9

GRAIN SHIPPERS!

**WATCH YOUR PRICES!
WATCH YOUR WEIGHTS!**



Both are equally important — Don't rely on obsolete, worn-out scales.

Have them put in first-class condition, or replace them with the modern

**RICHARDSON
All - Automatic**

Grain Shipping Scale

ACCURATE and SPEEDY

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wichita, Kansas



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

**THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO**